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FRANCE WOULD DEFER FOREIGN LOAN PROBLEM

Paris Intends to Satisfy Claims but Concentrates on Restoring Finance

DEFICIT IS FOUND IN THE 1925 BUDGET

Proposal Made That Contributions Under Dawes Project Be Applied to Creditors

By SISLEY HULLSTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 11.—Messages from America indicate that the United States Government is preparing to press France to make early arrangements for the funding of its debt. Although the report is unconfirmed here, it is possible to give an indication of the views of Joseph Caillaux, the Finance Minister, regarding repayment. Eventually France intends to satisfy all claims, but for the moment it is surely apparent to the world, says an authoritative Frenchman, that attention must be confined to the restoration of French finances.

M. Caillaux's first task is filling up the holes in the budget and in the Treasury. Later he hopes to establish brand new financial machinery, but in the meantime he will have to patch up existing instruments. M. Caillaux finds that even the 1925 budget, which was declared to be balanced, in reality shows a deficit of several milliard francs, and it is his purpose to obtain a true equilibrium by including all treasury charges in the budgetary estimate, with a corresponding increase of both direct and indirect taxes. Afterward, important fiscal reforms of a far-reaching character will be introduced.

Setting Its House in Order

Now it is obvious that France has an arduous task to set its financial house in order, without reference to debts abroad. The moment is considered inopportune to raise the question of external loans. But M. Caillaux, it is believed, has already formulated a maxim which he expressed to the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, that such payments as possible should come from France's share of the German contributions toward war expenses under the Dawes plan. The annual amount received would be considerable and it would be possible to set it aside for special purposes.

The German payments were originally meant for the repair of the ruined north, but France has, unaided, come within sight of the completion of this work. It has thus assumed a heavy burden of internal debt. Nevertheless, apart from certain sums, still undetermined, allocated to the devastated regions this German annuity would serve to apply to France's creditors. It and when M. Caillaux sends a funding mission to America it will have instructions to make the discussions revolve round this point.

Diplomatic Pressure

Statistics issued by Seymour Parker Gilbert show that Germany paid the Allies \$9,880,100 gold marks in the month of April. Since September last the Reich has paid 640,000,000 gold marks, and by the end of August it will have paid 1,000,000,000 gold marks. The amount will grow each year. France's share is 52 per cent.

With regard to American messages concerning the drafting of a note calling France strongly to account, there is no confirmation here of a formal note. Mr. Herrick has been absent several days from Paris, but last Tuesday he had a conversation of great importance with M. Caillaux on the obligations of France to America. After the conversation Mr. Herrick sent a long report to Washington. If the American Government decided to act further it was evidently as the result of such a report.

Just as the speech of Alanson B. Houghton produced a bad reaction in France by attempting to put diplomatic pressure on France, so it is likely that financial pressure at a highly critical moment when France is not only endeavoring to steady its treasury but engaged in discussions of German disarmament and the security pact will provoke resentment. The general view is that a great error of diplomacy will be made if France is further embarrassed at a moment when its hands are full. Mr. Houghton's warning, if it takes tangible shape, may not produce the satisfactory effect intended.

ITALO-RUSSIAN PACT MAY NOT BE RENEWED

By Special Cable

ROME, May 11.—The Italo-Russian treaty of commerce and navigation, concluded two years ago, after Italy's recognition of the Soviet, is running serious risk of being rejected by the Italian Chamber, as its results have not proved advantageous to Italy.

It is pointed out that, while Russia is absolutely free to send goods to Italy, Italian goods can enter Russia only after endless difficulties. Indeed, while Russia sold goods to Italy of the value of 137,000,000 lire, she bought Italian goods to the value of only 10,000,000 lire. Further, the list of 21 countries exporting their goods to Russia, Italy comes last. In view of these circumstances, it is believed the majority of the deputies will vote against the ratification of the treaty.

Secret British Document Said to Reveal Policy in Europe

Memorandum Shows Position With Regard to Germany, France, Other States and League

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NEW YORK, May 11.—The World yesterday published a lengthy cable from its London correspondent, John L. Balderston in which he gave what purports to be the full text of a memorandum on British European policy. This, it is stated, was sent from the Foreign Office on Feb. 20 by Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary. This secret document, it is added, was prepared for the purpose of convincing the British Cabinet that a new entente between Great Britain, France and Belgium should be concluded. This view, the cable continues, the cabinet rejected, adopting the German proposals for a pact of mutual guarantees between the powers interested in the Rhine. The text of the memorandum, in part, follows:

Europe today is divided into three main elements, namely, the victors, the vanquished and Russia. The Russian problem, that incessant though shapeless menace, can be stated only as a problem; it is impossible to foresee what effect the development of Russia will have on the future stability of Europe. It is true, on the one hand, that the feeling of uncertainty which is sapping the health of Western Europe is caused to no small extent by the disappearance of Russia as a power accountable in the European concert. On the other hand, the Russian problem is for the moment rather Asiatic than European; tomorrow Russia may again figure decisively in the balance of Continental power, but today she hangs as a storm cloud upon the Eastern horizon of Europe.

DEBT PARLEYS AGAIN RESUMED

Washington Confirms Reports of Conversations Relative to French Settlement

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—In formal conversations relative to a French debt settlement are again in progress, it was disclosed today at the State Department. Confirming the fact of negotiations for the first time, the department reiterated that the Washington Government had sent no formal communication on the question to France.

The statement that the discussion was "again" in progress was taken as reference to the rumored dispatch to the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, last week of the suggestions he was asked to lay before French officials in conversations he might have with them.

No Definite Project

There was nothing to indicate that these instructions included any definite project as to terms of settlement or that they marked any change in the policy of the Washington Government as to the method of settlements. It was said flatly that the Washington Government had not changed front on the question of accepting an assignment of German reparations in the policy of France in working out a debt settlement agreement.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Confidence that the question of the payment of the French war debt to the United States would be soon settled by active negotiations between the two governments was expressed by a high official here today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. This view is borne out by reports from American officials in the French capital, as well as by the personal contact of some of the higher officials of the Washington Administration with those of the French Government.

France Needs Loans

That an agreement by the French Government to a bad reduction in France by attempting to put diplomatic pressure on France, so it is likely that financial pressure at a highly critical moment when France is not only endeavoring to steady its treasury but engaged in discussions of German disarmament and the security pact will provoke resentment. The general view is that a great error of diplomacy will be made if France is further embarrassed at a moment when its hands are full. Mr. Houghton's warning, if it takes tangible shape, may not produce the satisfactory effect intended.

France is looking to the United States for continued financial assistance in the form of loans. To make it easier to effect them it must do something toward starting the liquidation of its present debt to this Government. That France is in a very poor condition to do anything in the way of payments to the United States at the present time is admitted by the official. This is founded in the fact that its own financial condition is far from satisfactory. It now has a total debt due every month of 7,000,000,000 francs in short term loans which it must meet. These obligations run from three to six months. In addition, large amounts are continually coming due in the way of longer term obligations, and it is necessary for the Government to refinance these.

To meet these longer term obligations there seems to be plenty of money in France. That it is largely a matter of confidence on the part of the people throughout France, who have the means to invest in these refunding operations, was made clear.

FOUR PROBLEMS WOMEN ARGUE OUTSTANDING AT ARMS PARLEY

British Proposal Regarding Licenses and Prohibitive Zones to Be Dealt With

By Special Cable

GENEVA, May 11.—In the course of its first week's deliberations the arms traffic conference has come up against a number of problems which will not be easy to solve.

1. There is the question of a definition of arms and munitions. The British proposition is that licenses should be required, not only for arms and munitions intended exclusively for war purposes, but also for all arms capable of so being used. They are also proposing with the support of Japan and Italy to exclude warships, airplanes and tanks on the ground that these cannot be considered as arms, though of course guns placed on these would come under the ban.

2. There is the definition of the word state. Licenses can only be granted for export to "recognized governments."

Alleged Arbitrary Powers

This appears to put an entirely arbitrary power into the hands of exporting states, unless a satisfactory criterion can be found.

3. There is the problem of equality between producing and non-producing states. Unless there is the control of production, publicity will not attain to arms made for export, and at present there is no question of controlling the manufacture in general, though the French are pressing the view that another conference dealing with private manufacture must necessarily follow.

4. There are the prohibited zones which the draft convention has left to the conference to define. Under the St. Germain Treaty, these included Germany, Persia, Turkey and the Persian Gulf. The Persian delegate has repeatedly stated that his country is a free and independent member of the League of Nations, and cannot consent to the prohibition zone while the Turkish delegate declares his Government is free from any international undertaking.

On the other hand, for certain powers the prohibited zones constitute one of the main objects of the convention. Then there is Russia's absence. Russia was included in the draft as one of the countries without whose ratification the convention could not become effective. Though it was decided to try and complete the convention before considering Russia's abstention, it is a question whether any states will ratify while Russia remains outside.

5. The American proposal for the prohibition of the export of poison gas, which clearly touches only non-producing states. Further, it has to be decided how to draw a distinction between gases used industrially and those used for war, while there is also the question of material which is capable of being used to produce these gases.

Defense Against Criminals

Moreover, Hungary has proposed liberty of export and import for means of defense against chemical warfare. Such a proposal, if carried into effect, would be a serious blow to the prohibition of chemical warfare.

Major Problems, on Russia, Austria, Poland, Greece, Are Not Discussed

By Special Cable

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 11.—Discussions at the Little Entente conference, now taking place at Bucharest, appear to indicate that the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania hesitate to come to grips with the major European problems, such as Russian relations, Austria's future, and even the entry of Poland and Greece into the Entente—in which the individual and immediate interests of the Little Entente states naturally coincide.

Nevertheless, the conversations are affording an excellent opportunity for a frank exchange of viewpoints on such pressing matters as the Bulgarian situation, the growing Communist propaganda in the Balkans, Hungary's military program, and the possible consequences of Hindenburg's election.

The Entente is now at the parting of the ways. Its principal raison d'être—protection against a possible Austro-Hungarian imperialist revival—is no longer sufficiently powerful to sustain it. Either the Little Entente must begin to diminish as a factor of importance in the European political situation or it must be given a new direction.

Impartial observers see many tasks to which it could lay its hand, such as the breaking down of tariff barriers in the central European states, the redressing of minority wrongs, and generally removing the obstacles to peace and prosperity in central Europe and the Balkans.

Happily Edward Benes, Dr. Nintich, and Ion G. Duca are felt to have sufficiently broad vision to ignore minor and immediate political advantages for the larger good.

BANK COMMISSIONER RESIGNS STATE POST

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Morocco, May 11.—The appeal to the home governments to render effective the Tangier statute arranged in Paris a year ago has received a quick response. The local journals today announce a complete accord between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the Maghzen—the Government of Morocco over certain outstanding details. Consequently, the new régime should commence functioning on June 1, and the mixed tribunal the dispensing of justice.

Beyond the election of subordinate officers, the Legislative Council has all its plans prepared for this auspicious event.

Advertising Men Proclaim Purpose of Preventing War

Peace Won by Truth Is Their Message From Houston Pulpits

HOUSTON, Tex., May 11 (Special)

"Preservation of peace through the instrumentality of the white light of truth" was the gospel preached from nearly a score of Houston pulpits by delegates to the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World convention, here, Sunday.

Louis E. Holland, president of the association, sounded the keynote when he declared at the First Methodist Church: "We are weary of war; we are not pacifists, but we know that every war since Napoleon's time has been a business war, and it is the supreme mission of the advertising clubs to prevent future wars."

Tenets of the Way-shower

William Bayless of Cleveland, O., in an address, laid the blame for the present unrest in the world on the failure of management to devote enough time to the solution of the human problems involved in industry. By applying itself to the study of technical and material problems, management has been guilty of a neglect that will require remedying.

He said he recommended "the publication of the tenets of the Way-shower, which he doubtless evolved in his working years for bringing the threatening and discordant elements into harmony with each other."

Five thousand delegates and visitors are in attendance at the convention, which formally opened for business sessions Monday morning.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 11 (AP)—Advertising is becoming a vital force in economic life and an integral part of the foundations of civilization.

It has laid upon its practitioners new duties and new responsibilities. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, told the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in session here.

Common Standards of Honesty

Not only must they meet the common standards of honesty in claiming the merits of commodities for which they seek to arouse the desire of multitudes, he said, but must by insistent effort seek to instill into their conduct a code of ethics like those which rule the professions of law and engineering.

GOODWIN URGES MOTOR JUSTICE

Adds New Force to Safe Roads Plea in Talk to Evangelical Alliance

Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, renewed his criticism of the Massachusetts judiciary for its method of handling motor vehicle law violators, at a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Park Square Church this noon where he was the guest and principal speaker.

The registrar followed his usual practice of presenting court records to show how habitual offenders have been let off lightly. One or two of the cases he cited were those of men who were the cause of his previous calls to the attention of the public.

"Travesty on Justice"

Like most of the audiences which have listened to Mr. Goodwin in his campaign to improve conditions on the highways, the alliance gathering was a sympathetic one, so much so that the speaker was frequently interrupted by applause.

Enthusiasm for law and order ran at a high pitch throughout. At one time when the registrar, in the course of his talk, asked if he should be censured for not restoring the license of a man who had run down children, he was greeted with a ringing chorus of "No!" in which all in the church appeared to participate.

When Mr. Goodwin had concluded the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park Street Church, mounted the platform and pleaded with those present to stand solidly behind the registrar in his campaign.

"It is a travesty on justice—these cases," he declared. "It is a marvelous thing that Mr. Goodwin has had the courage and the grit that he has shown in this fight. It is the duty of every man and woman to support him to the utmost."

Publicity Defended

After reviewing a number of cases in which, he said, young men had been let to believe, through leniency shown them by the courts, that they were privileged to steal automobiles and otherwise violate the laws, the registrar pleaded for a powerful legislative campaign next year to take away certain discretionary powers from the judges. He sought to impress on his audience that it was their duty to find out where their representatives and senators stand on this matter.

"You will get no better government than you insist on, or no better law enforcement than you demand," he said.

The registrar explained that his method of attacking the problem was not haphazard but deliberate and was based on the belief that spectacular publicity was the only effective way to awaken the public to the seriousness of the situation. Answering the criticism that he was encouraging disrespect of the courts, he said that the courts had brought the disrespect on themselves.

ITALY RAISES PRICE OF PAPERS

ROME, May 11 (AP).—The Society of Newspaper Editors has decided to increase the price of newspapers to 25 centesimos, beginning June 1. This is an increase of five centesimos. (The centesimo, a copper coin, is nominally worth one-fifth of a cent, American money.)

DRY FORCE RAID AT SOMERVILLE MARKS RECORD

State Police Seize Liquor Stocks in District Held Safe From Interference

MR. READING TO DEMAND JAIL TERMS FOR GUILTY

Crusade on Bootleggers and Gangsters to Be Thorough, Says District Attorney

Jail sentences will be demanded, regardless of whether it is first or second conviction, Arthur K. Reading, district attorney of Middlesex County, announced today as he was preparing to launch the prosecution of the cases of more than 100 alleged bootleggers and proprietors of liquor-selling establishments who were caught in one of the most spectacular and effective dry raids ever conducted in Massachusetts, in which the so-called rum section of Somerville, long considered "safe" from the police, was put out of operation.

Determined to carry his campaign to the ultimate routing of every flagrant violator of the prohibition law, the district attorney said that, failing to obtain the jail sentences in the East Cambridge Superior Court, where the cases soon will go to trial, he will seek the deportation of the criminals as undesirable aliens, and will invoke the federal padlock law to close up every disreputable resort in Somerville.

Court Notices Posted

More than a score of houses and other shops in the "Brick Bottom" district of the city were posted with court notices today, following the systematic crusade Saturday night and Sunday morning which was staged with forces of the state police under the personal leadership of Mr. Reading and Brig-Gen. Alfred F. Foote, head of the Department of Public Safety.

Secretly planned for several months during which time carefully selected attaches of the district attorney's office quietly gathered evidence on every questionable resort, compiled the names of all bootleggers and other criminals, studied their operations and drew plans of the entire district, showing every individual house, store and apartment in the rum section, the raid was carried on with crushing success when the word was given at 9 o'clock Saturday evening.

Forty-six persons out of 51 previously sought individually as capias for liquor violations were arrested in the single coup over the weekend, as well as hundreds of gallons of various liquors, 50 barrels of wine, numerous stills and presses being seized.

Crusade to Continue

"The fight is on to the finish," Mr. Reading declared today. "This raid may be taken as the beginning of the end. We may not be able at once to drive every single bootlegger out of Middlesex County, but this raid should serve notice on all gangsters and bootleggers that the law is ready and able to fight them to the end."

"There will be no let-up in the vigilance which we shall keep, and additional complaints will be issued against a number of the students as a result of the seizures. We have studied the methods of these law-violators first-hand and are prepared to carry the cause of law enforcement where these criminals thought it could not be carried."

150 Taken as Witnesses

Practically all the liquor cases will be pressed by the district attorney to the exclusion of all other business until they have been satisfactorily disposed of—and "satisfactory" to Mr. Reading means jail sentences, or, if that fails, deportation to the East Cambridge superior court will be devoted wholly to the hearing of the Somerville raid testimony, there being, besides the 46 arrests, approximately 150 persons seized at the raided places and detained as witnesses.

Evidence to close up the liquor-dispensing shops which were entered Saturday night was being massed at the Somerville District Court today as the search warrants, served during the raid, were being returned. These returns become the first records of the warrants in that court. They were issued personally by Chief Justice Malcolm E. Sturtevant.

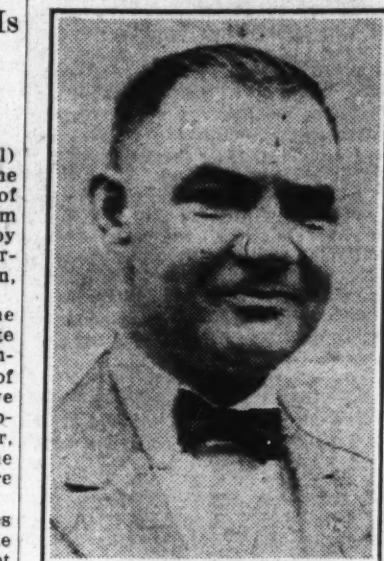
Even as "rum row" is today cut off completely from the Atlantic coast by United States ships, its fleet unable to land its cargo or replenish its supplies, so the notorious bootlegging district of Somerville was so closely hemmed in Saturday night that when the police in automobile vans and on foot swooped down upon them in approximately 50 simultaneous raids on "marked" establishments scarce a criminal was able to escape or give the least warning.

Raid Is "First Step"

District Attorney Reading, in an official statement today, summing up the results of Saturday night's victory over the dry law violators, indicated that further such police activities could be expected, and that the work of the state forces as "one of the finest examples of police efficiency I have ever seen." He added:

"This raid is the first step in a campaign which have been planned for some months against organized gangsters and bootlegging syndicates, made up of sinister and dangerous criminals who have been selling liquor."

"The local police in spite of numerous raids in isolated places have



LOUIS E. HOLLAND President, Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

Institute at Bowdoin Hears Lecture on Gaelic Literature

James Stevens Follows the Example of at Least Two
Other Speakers and Uses His Own Poems to
Illustrate the Subject of His Talk

By a Staff Correspondent

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 11.—James Stevens, whose account Robert Frost described early in the Institute of Modern Literature as "rich and fascinating—how you'll enjoy it!" brought to Memorial Hall on Saturday evening a tang and a lilt in poetry as unfamiliar to the larger part of the audience as they were refreshing and informative.

Mr. Stevens' world is a world in which the trivia of life are transformed, changing-wise, into singularly gay and amusing bits of etched glass which glow and flash or shine with slumberous beauty, and veil with the charming hues of wit and humor the actualities of a pressing day. Mr. Stevens' lecture was known on the program as simply "Gaelic Literature." In anticipation, it promised a curious and exciting pilgrimage into a world perhaps less casually explored by the ordinary literary wayfarer. In realization, it made an enchanting and tantalizing journey into a world where, if everything was not always gay and untroubled, at least it was almost inevitably furnished with dauntless optimism.

Mr. Stevens, a dark, little man, who trotted upon the platform on tip-toe and who ceaselessly accompanied his lecture with a kind of tip-toed obligato of motion. His face is graven in heavy lines, and it is necessary to listen very closely at first to catch the rhythms, the intricate accents that are his talk. Presently, having caught them, they fall melliflously on the ear in a sort of softly turbulent, tumultuous flow.

Evolution of Literature

Mr. Stevens began by tracing the evolution of modern literature, not forgetting to remind his audience that, since Gaelic literature runs back, indeed, to the seventh century it is difficult to adequately discuss it comprehensively in an evening, and he gathered he had been wise to discuss modern Gaelic literature, which made it rather simpler. "I shall recite my own poems," said Mr. Stevens whimsically, little knowing how closely he was following in the comfortable decision of two, at least, who had preceded him at the Institute, "because, for one reason I know them better than any other examples of Gaelic literature and, for another, I like them far better than any others."

"In a number of poems which I conceive to be in the varied Irish mood I shall show you what I believe to be also the varying degrees of speed" which characterize that mood. I thought we had mountains in Ireland until I came here. I think the whole of lovely Ireland could be pushed into your Lake Michigan and not show. Nevertheless our mountains seem big, our plains wide, our lakes big. It is only figurative to speak of the speed of a mountain, because I have watched one from my window, between a night and a morning, and have not seen it move appreciably, so we certainly cannot say "speed" in the customary sense. Nevertheless I read to you "The Mountains," the idea being that after I have given you it you must be as out of breath as if you had climbed it." It must be assumed from the sounds made by the audience when Mr. Stevens had read the poem that matters had been as he wished.

An Audible Gasp

"It is ten times more difficult to describe the speed of a girl than it is to describe the speed of a mountain or of a cat, which has, as you know, so much speed you cannot put it into verse. No modern poets can deal with the young girl of our time at all, so, for the most part, they confine themselves to Cleopatra and to Eve, giving us who are current. There was, 400 years ago in Ireland, a poet who could have ascribed the speed of the girl today. There

woman who knew in her simplicity only one way to deal with impecunious young poets who requested drinks of milk when they had no sixpences wherewith to pay. Full of gaiety and charm, modeled upon lines which Mr. Stevens judges conservative and reliable for the fashioning of modern Gaelic literature. And all quite charming.

HARVARD OVERSEERS IN SPRING MEETING

Will Call on Dr. Eliot After
Inspecting New Buildings

"The Educational Progress of the Undergraduate through College" is the general topic for discussion at the two-day annual spring meeting of the board of overseers of Harvard which opened today in Cambridge.

This afternoon, speakers and their topics included: Delmar Leighton, assistant dean in charge of records, "The Choice of Electives"; Prof. Henry A. Yeomans, "The General Examinations"; R. P. Blake, A. Chesley, J. Tucker Murray and David M. Little Jr., assistant professors, on "Tutors and the Tutorial System."

Henry Pennypacker, chairman of the committee on admission, Edward A. Whitney, assistant dean of the faculty, and George H. Chase, acting dean of Harvard College, and Matthew Luce, regent of the university, spoke at the morning session.

At the close of the session this afternoon, the board will inspect the new buildings in the yard and at 5 o'clock call upon Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of the university, at his home on Fresh Pond Parkway. They will be the guests of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, at dinner tonight.

Tomorrow's program includes a business meeting in University Hall with general discussions and a talk on "The Position and Function of the Faculty" by Dr. Lowell. Luncheon at the Harvard Club of Boston will conclude the two-day session.

RHODE ISLAND PRODUCTS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The census bureau places the value of the products of Rhode Island's manufacturing establishments in 1923 at \$675,425,000, an increase of 30.6 over the figure of 1921, the preceding census year.

The reports showed that the cotton goods industry led in the number of wage earners employed in the State, and the worsted goods industry was first in value of products.

The average number of wage earners in the State's manufacturing industries during 1923 was 134,667, an increase of 19.4 per cent over the 1921 figure. Wage payments for 1923 amounted to \$150,500,000, a 6 per cent increase over 1921.

Reaffirming his position that France should meet its financial obligations to the United States, Mr. Borah pointed out that to his knowledge the American Government had in no way indicated officially its intentions in the matter. He expressed the view that although the United States would be willing to make the terms of payment as easy as possible France should confer with America specifically on the war debts.

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SEES DESIRE FOR PEACE IN REICH

Mr. Borah Attaches No Militant
Significance to
Recent Election

Election of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the presidency of Germany will prove an important stabilizing factor in the social and economic recovery of Germany, and in no way presages a return to militaristic ambitions, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who arrived in Boston today to address the annual meeting of the Industrial Laymen's League tonight, said in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Borah expressed the opinion that Germany was in need of a popular leader who will be able to inspire the country to constructive achievement, and who would have the support of the great mass of people in his governmental policies. He believes that von Hindenburg is such a man.

No Disturbing Situation

"I do not feel that there is anything disturbing in the return of the former militarist to power," the Senator added. "No man could have done more, unless it might have been Lincoln himself, for the building up of the Union after the Civil War than the President Grant. His leadership is a monument to the American people and may be taken as comparable to von Hindenburg's. It was certainly not a military gesture on our part at the time, and neither is it a relapse to monarchical interests on the part of Germany at this time."

"Von Hindenburg, I believe, will prove a potent force for good in rehabilitating Germany. I am satisfied that Germany is through with the war or the resumption of it, and that the German people want peace and prosperity."

Mr. Dawes' Campaign

Mr. Borah, allowing a little smile to creep over his face, was asked what he thought of Vice-President Charles G. Dawes' summer campaign for revision of the Senate rules governing debate, ventured the prediction that it would probably be some time before the "some" before the closure regulation would be adopted.

"In the 18 years during which I have been a member of the Senate, no good measure has been lost by too much debate," he said. "Desirable legislation is occasionally delayed, but it always comes back and in better form. Extended debate, on the other hand, has proved invaluable in preventing the hasty passage of objectionable and briefly considered bills. Delay is preferable to the abolition of the rights of an honest minority, and indeed, history has proved that the minority is right on many occasions."

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BETTER PRISONS MEDAL FOR MRS. WILLEBRANDT

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 11.—A medal in recognition of humane measures in behalf of prisoners will be presented to Mrs. Mabel W. Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General, by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor at its annual meeting May 2 at Ardley, N. Y., at the country residence of Adolf Lewisohn, president. Mrs. Willebrandt, it is explained, was responsible for legislation providing for an industrial institution for federal woman prisoners and a reformatory for young men who are first offenders. She had the co-operation of the General

Federation of Women's Clubs and other organizations.
A medal will be awarded to Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey, for his efficient development of prison industries, and particularly for his success in obtaining the co-operation of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor. As a result, the prisoners' union now recognizes prison training as part of a man's apprenticeship. Maj. Leroy Hodges of Virginia, chairman of the committee on allocation of prison industries, representing the national committee, will receive a medal for his economical management of prison industries.

VOCATION EXPERTS ELECT MR. BAKER

Speaker Questions Policy of
Choice Before Age of 16

Robert Baker of Boston was elected president of the Vocational Education Society of Boston at its annual meeting held Saturday at the Napoli restaurant. Others elected were Ralph W. Babb of Lynn, vice-president; Emerson Staebner of Newton, secretary; Frederick Chandler of Salem, librarian; Leroy M. Twichell of Malden, treasurer.

Walter E. Russell, director of Franklin Union, in an address questioned the wisdom of calling upon young people to select their life work at the age of 16 years or before, both because their desires and aptitudes are unformed and because a rapid shifting of industry is taking place, accompanied by the rise of new occupations and the alteration of old ones.

It is a normal development, he contended, and not a sign of imperfect functioning, that so many graduates of trade schools and in-occupations fail to enter the occupations for which they were trained in school.

Both industry and the individual will directly profit in the case of the pupil who does follow the occupation for which he is trained. In the case of the boy who does not, asserted Mr. Russell, the training is far from wasted. He warned against the tendency to raise vocational schools to too high a plane or to allow them to veer toward formalism and classicism.

REGIONAL HIGHWAY PARLEYS SCHEDULED

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 9.—The first of a series of regional meetings intended to carry forward the national highway program will be held at San Francisco May 15, when highway officials of 11 western states will choose the interstate roads in their region to be designated United States highways. The meeting is the result of the conference of the joint board on interstate highways held at Washington April 20 and 21.

Other regional meetings will be held during the month at Kansas City, Chicago, Atlanta, New York, and Boston. It is expected that these regional conferences will clear up the present confusion in respect to interstate roads. Overlapping, unnamed routes is a common and confusing occurrence and interstate action is necessary to correct the situation, it is explained.

MOORS CONTEST BORDER CLAIMS

Fighting Lends Color to
Supposition That Boundary
Is the Real Issue

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 11.—No apprehension is entertained in diplomatic circles here that any international complications will arise over the struggle now going on in Morocco between France and the Rifian leader, Abd-el-Krim. It is believed that France intends to respect the integrity of the Spanish zone and is not attempting the subjugation of the whole Rifian country. At the same time, doubts are expressed in some quarters as to whether it is an accurate explanation of the situation to say that Abd-el-Krim is engaged on a definite offensive against the French.

The boundary between the French and Spanish zones has never been properly traced, and while the Franco-Spanish treaty puts the river Ouergha as the dividing line the French claim the whole basin of that river up to its source and all its tributaries. It is in this debatable area that the fighting appears to be chiefly concentrated, thus lending color to the supposition that the present fighting is not so much a contest of conquest but is rather an attempt to consolidate the position in regions in which both sides are believed to have legitimate claims.

Reinforcements from Algeria
PARIS, May 11 (AP).—The French reinforcements from Algeria, which now have in great part arrived in northern Morocco, are being sent to strategic points along the front. At the same time operations continue with the object of relieving the French outposts still surrounded by Abd-el-Krim's Rifian warriors.

Military men here believe Marshal Lyautey will need 100,000 troops to drive the invaders out and complete the pacification of the French zone. The Governor-General's forces, with the reinforcements thus far received, number close to 70,000 at present.

Another ten days are expected to elapse before the French counter-offensive develops. As soon as the French feel they have sufficiently strong reserves to continue the movement to a decisive end, it is said, a concerted movement will be made against the invaders along a 60-mile front with the object of driving them into the mountains to the north.

Severe Combats in Morocco

TETUAN, Spanish Morocco, May 11 (AP).—Advices regarding the operations between the French and the tribesmen in the French zone indicate that they have culminated in severe combats. The concentration of French troops along the front line has been carried out under most trying conditions in as much as the troops were forced to cross an open zone.

Occasionally the French were

ROME PREPARES FOR FESTIVITIES

Victor Emmanuel's Accession,
25 Years Ago, to
Be Celebrated in June

By Special Cable
ROME, May 11.—The reopening of the Chamber of Deputies this week and the approaching celebrations of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the sovereign's accession to the throne are reviving interest in parliamentary quarters, which are already showing signs of greater activity.

It is believed the King will launch a proclamation to the Italian nation on June 7, the occasion of the annual celebration of Constitution Day. Many newspapers give a forecast of the King's message, which will contain references to the political situation of the highest importance.

After recalling the most memorable events that have occurred during the quarter-century, the progress made by science, art, and literature, the colonial expansion achieved during his reign, as well as the addition of new territory as the result of the Great War, the Sovereign will, it is believed, make a warm appeal for concord among the Italians essential for the gradual execution of the program of national economic reconstruction which would enable Italy to make a steady advance among other civilized nations.

It is further assured the monarch will refer particularly to those constitutional parties which in their fight with Fascism abandoned parliamentary life, trusting that harmony would reign in the future among his people.

The effect of the monarch's appeal is expected to be the end of the secession of constitutional parties from Parliament, which has been going on almost a whole year. It should be recalled that, shortly after the Matteotti outrage, the delegation of Deputies and Senators who presented Parliament's reply to the speech from the throne, the Sovereign expressed the hope that harmony would return among all his subjects, but his appeal was not then met with that success which was expected. The occasion this time is more favorable to intervention by the sovereign, who is happy in the circumstance that his jubilee may give a better result.

BOSTON PAYS TRIBUTE TO MOTHER'S DAY

Mother's Day was observed on Boston Common yesterday, thousands attending. The speakers included Governor Fuller, Mayor Curley, Maj. Gen. Andrew W. Brewster, commanding officer of the first corps area; Francis J. Good, first vice-president of the American Legion, Department of Massachusetts; Mrs. Emma Fall Schofield, representing the Volunteers of America; Wilfred A. Wetherbee, senior vice-commander of the Massachusetts Department, Grand Army of the Republic; A. W. Stone, chaplain of the United States Navy, and Mrs. Nellie M. Duncan, wife of Walter Duncan of the Volunteers of America.

The program included community singing, music by several bands and a solo by Mme. Ester Ferrabina. Flowers were presented to 100 gold star mothers. The exercises were under the auspices of the American Legion, Volunteers of America and the public celebrations committee of the city of Boston.

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Meanwhile, the Fascist journalist formally denounced all deputies belonging to the Opposition bloc, who boycotted Parliament to the King's procurator, requesting him to open proceedings against them for having failed to fulfill their duties as public officials, thereby transgressing the law.

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World News in Brief

Tsingtao (AP).—Ten thousand cotton mill operatives resumed work Sunday after a three-weeks' strike alleged to have been engineered by Chinese Communists of Shanghai. The strike leaders were discharged with a cash settlement and the workers given increases in wages and improved working conditions. The strikers surrendered most of their demands.

London.—Ramsay MacDonald, who headed Great Britain's only Labor Cabinet, dislikes "The Red Flag" as a Labor song. It develops, at Newport, Wales, Saturday, he said the Socialist song was not good enough, and appealed for one having finer strains.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Robert Krumholz of Springfield, O., has been announced the winner of the American Legion's annual essay contest for American school children. Essays were written on the subject "Why Communism is a Menace to Americanism."

Buenos Aires (AP).—The committee in charge of the world flight of the Argentine aviator, Maj. Pedro Zanni, announces that the presumption of his flight from Japan across the Pacific may be delayed owing to failure to obtain permission from the Soviet Government for him to land at Petrovsk, Kamchatka.

New York (AP).—A gift of \$25,000, by John D. Rockefeller Jr., toward the \$2,500,000 fund being raised for five Near Eastern colleges, conditioned upon the fund's being subscribed before June 30, has been announced by Cleveland H. Dodge, chairman of the movement. Mr. Dodge said that \$270,000 remains to be obtained.

Completely Removes Grease and Soil from silk, satin, lace, velvet, serge, net, wool, chiffon, rayon, etc. See booklet for countless other uses.

CARBONA
Cleaning Fluid
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS
Without Injury to Fabric or Color
25c. 50c. 75c. 1.00. 1.50. 2.00. 2.50. 3.00. 3.50. 4.00. 4.50. 5.00. 5.50. 6.00. 6.50. 7.00. 7.50. 8.00. 8.50. 9.00. 9.50. 10.00.

Easton, Pa.—Construction of the new Centennial dormitory, Lehigh Valley College may be started by the middle of June. The construction committee has approved the plans with the exception of door designs which are now being revised by the architect.

Albany, N. Y.—Bertram M. Aufesser of Albany was elected president of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, district one, at the election held in connection with the seventy-first annual convention here. Sixty-five lodges and 27 auxiliaries in New York, New England and eastern Canada were represented.

Oxford Bible
1675 1925

Pocket Edition

Beautifully bound in flexible leather, size 6 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches, and durable Persian Morocco. Standard King James version.

Brevier Self-Pronouncing Type

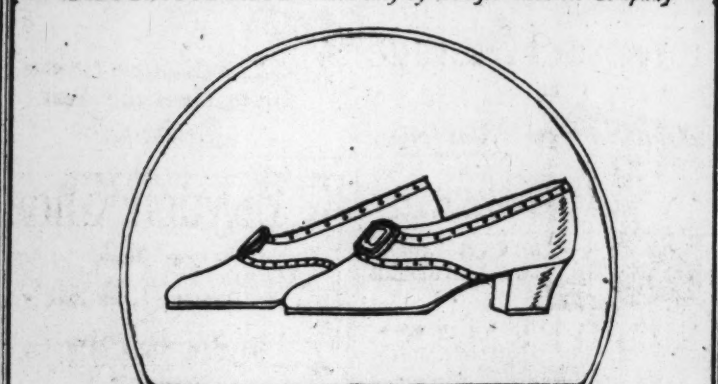
11 Doth not H&S-k't'ah per suade you to give over your selves to die by famine and by thirst, saying, The Lord on Style No. 01440x. Price \$7.25.

Also an edition with black-faced type (not self-pronouncing). Otherwise same as style No. 01440x.

Brevier Black-faced Type

16 The Lord is King to over: the heathen are p of his land.
Style No. 01433x. Price \$7.50.
Sold in all Reading Rooms.

The PLASTIC SHOE is sold only by Thayer McNeil Company



Let common sense guide you to Plastics

A SHOE fashioned to meet a style-trend does not always provide comfort. But common sense will tell you that any Plastic shoe is bound to be comfortable! For the first consideration in Plastic design is the proper support of the foot and the natural play of every muscle.

Come to our downtown store and see the full range of Plastic styles. In this advertisement we show No. 6254 for summer in white canvas at \$13.

47 Temple Place
15 West Street
BOSTON

NEW RECORDS
FOR BUILDINGContracts for 36 States for
April Are Reported Larg-
est in History

Building contracts in April for 36 states, representing about seven-eighths of the total construction volume of the United States, amounted to \$546,970,700, an increase of 14 per cent over March and 13 per cent over April, 1924, according to the review compiled by the F. D. Dodge Corporation. This is the largest monthly total on record.

The amount was divided as follows: \$256,414,300, or 47 per cent of all construction, for residential buildings; \$95,432,400, or 17 per cent, for public works and utilities; \$83,955,000, or 15 per cent, for commercial buildings; \$45,567,900, or 9 per cent, for industrial buildings; and \$33,154,600, or 6 per cent, for educational buildings.

Construction started during the first four months of this year has amounted to \$1,623,540,000, compared with \$1,515,043,200 for the first four months of 1924—a gain of a little over 7 per cent. In addition to this gain in actual work started, there is also a big gain in work planned according to the Dodge survey. Contemplated new projects reported in April amounted to \$760,657,600, an increase of 25 per cent over the amount reported in April, 1924.

New England Gains

New England's building contracts in April amounted to \$39,774,100, an increase of 14 per cent over March and 18 per cent over last April. Contemplated new work amounted to \$59,085,800, an increase of 52 per cent over April, 1924.

New York and northern New Jersey reported contracts for \$132,032,000, an increase of 57 per cent over March and 22 per cent over April, 1924, a total of \$1,795,100, is reported for eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, district of Columbia, and Virginia. This was a 46 per cent improvement over April, 1924.

The Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana showed a 1 per cent increase over March and a 6 per cent decrease from April a year ago. The total for these states was \$157,868,200. Contemplated work amounted to \$190,854,500, an increase of 24 per cent over April, 1924.

The Pittsburgh district, which includes western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky reported \$97,804,800, an increase of 68 per cent over April, 1924 and a decrease of 7 per cent from March. Contemplated new work showed a 28 per cent improvement.

The northwest, including Minnesota, the Dakotas and northern Michigan, showed a 26 per cent increase over March with a total of \$9,053,100. This was a 4 per cent more than the amount for April, 1924. A contemplated work gain of 74 per cent over April, 1924, was reported.

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An old farmhouse on Cedar Hill in which Daniel Webster is said to have been a frequent visitor, is to be entered in the better homes contest Wednesday afternoon by the Massachusetts Girl Scouts. The house was built 200 years ago on the Cornelia Warren estate, now owned by the Girl Scouts. Mrs. James J. Storrow, chairman of the committee in charge of the estate for the Girl Scouts, will be in charge of the ceremony and Dr. James Ford, national executive director of the Better Homes of America, will be the guest of honor and speaker.

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The advent of this amendment by people of all religious faiths is in itself a compensation for some sacrifice of our individual views. Considering the question from another angle, we may feel the more inclined to give it our united support and remove from the realm of controversy in our generation a question that has very seriously agitated the people of almost every land.

He added that the amendment makes an exemption of the University of Maine from its provisions, and expressed the belief that the more completely the university is recognized as a child of the State the more fully it is likely to serve the public uses for which it was designed. He continued:

The great bulwark of secondary education in Maine today is furnished by the high schools with 80 per cent of the pupils enrolled. These high schools receive state grants of public funds in proportion to the service that they render and the locality that they serve.

The number of academies is negligible compared with the number of high schools in our state. Five hundred towns and cities are interested in the equitable solution of the sectarian school problem in our state and intelligent consideration of the equity of the proposal that is now made.

The lower courts continued last week to carry out the law relative to drunken drivers charged with second offenses, three persons being convicted and all three receiving jail sentences, according to the weekly report issued by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles in Massachusetts. Two appealed and one was committed to jail.

In the upper courts, on the other hand, eight persons getting drunk sentences in the lower courts for drunken driving were allowed to escape this punishment when their cases came up on appeal. Four got clear altogether through acquittal while the other four got off with fines. During the week 55 persons were convicted of operating while under the influence of liquor. Licenses and registrations were taken away from 260, of whom 78 lost the rights to operate because of liquor.

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ANTI-SECTARIAN
BILL IS ADVOCATEDGov. Brewster Talks to Maine
High School Principals

AUGUSTA, Me., May 11 (Special)—Gov. Ralph O. Brewster speaking to the Maine amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the use of public funds for other than public purposes, before the conference of high school principals, said:

The advocacy of this amendment by people of all religious faiths is in itself a compensation for some sacrifice of our individual views. Considering the question from another angle, we may feel the more inclined to give it our united support and remove from the realm of controversy in our generation a question that has very seriously agitated the people of almost every land.

He added that the amendment makes an exemption of the University of Maine from its provisions, and expressed the belief that the more completely the university is recognized as a child of the State the more fully it is likely to serve the public uses for which it was designed. He continued:

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The Pittsburgh district, which includes western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky reported \$97,804,800, an increase of 68 per cent over April, 1924 and a decrease of 7 per cent from March. Contemplated new work showed a 28 per cent improvement.

The northwest, including Minnesota, the Dakotas and northern Michigan, showed a 26 per cent increase over March with a total of \$9,053,100. This was a 4 per cent more than the amount for April, 1924. A contemplated work gain of 74 per cent over April, 1924, was reported.

200-YEAR-OLD HOUSE,
BETTER HOME EXHIBIT

An old farmhouse on Cedar Hill in which Daniel Webster is said to have been a frequent visitor, is to be entered in the better homes contest Wednesday afternoon by the Massachusetts Girl Scouts. The house was built 200 years ago on the Cornelia Warren estate, now owned by the Girl Scouts. Mrs. James J. Storrow, chairman of the committee in charge of the estate for the Girl Scouts, will be in charge of the ceremony and Dr. James Ford, national executive director of the Better Homes of America, will be the guest of honor and speaker.

This old building, originally the homestead of the estate, is a fine type of the Colonial farmhouse, with built-in brick ovens, huge fireplaces, low ceilings, and many attractive nooks and corners. It will be open to the public every day next week.

Following the national convention of the Girl Scout movement, in Boston from May 19 to 23, this house will be devoted to a week of training courses in the home-making arts in which the Girl Scout movement specializes.

ESSAY PRIZE AWARDED
IN NATURAL HISTORY

The Walker Prize of \$100 for the best essay submitted on a designated subject in natural history was awarded last week to Edward F. Holden of the University of Michigan for a manuscript entitled "The Pigment of Amethyst," at the annual meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History. The paper for this year was to be on any subject in the field of geology or mineralogy.

Officers elected followed: Thomas Barbour, president; Nathaniel T. Kidder, William M. Wheeler and Theodore Lyman, vice-presidents; Henry B. Bigelow, Gorman Brooks, S. Prescott Fay, W. Cameron Forbes, Robert T. Jackson, John L. Saltonstall, John E. Thayer and Charles W. Townsend, counselors for three years.

EASTERN STAR CLUB
OF BOSTON ELECTS

Mrs. Ellen Perry of North Wilmington was elected president of the Boston Eastern Star Women's Club at its annual meeting held last week at the Hotel Vendome. Vice-presidents elected were Mrs. Edith N. Yont of Allston, Mrs. Cora B. Jeronson of Medford, Mrs. Mabelle G. Kingsbury of Sharon. Other officers elected followed: Mrs. Nellie S. Rhodes of Quincy, recording secretary;

BETTER HOTELS
EXHIBIT OPENSChefs' Contest Made Daily
Feature of New Eng-
land Exposition

In accordance with the movement on the part of New England hotel men to co-ordinate their interests and the interests of New England as a section, the New England and Boston Hotel Men's Association opened their first annual exposition today in Mechanics Building.

The exposition and the business sessions incident to it will continue through the week and when the program is well under way it is estimated that fully 2500 hotel men will be participating. The exposition itself consists largely of exhibits showing the most modern methods and appliances for hotel management.

Today was programmed as "City of Boston Association Day" and also "Inaugural Day." The formal ceremonies beginning at 1 p. m. with a luncheon to all visiting and resident hotel men and their guests at the Hotel Brunswick. The doors of the exposition in Mechanics Building were thrown open at 3 o'clock. Registration of members was constantly in progress.

The official opening of the exposition takes place tonight in Paul Revere Hall, when the Governor and Mayor Curley, for the first time, will be present. The exposition is being held in the Mechanics Building, which is the largest building in the city.

The exhibition brings the local application of the theme. Centering around a living reproduction of the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial, it represents the sending forth of the college students on the high adventure, the quest of Beauty. Each bears in her hand the lamp, given as a sacred trust from alma mater, which burns with all the beauty given to her from the gods.

The curtain falls as the long line of white-clad girls moves slowly up the opalescent hills, over which waltzes the procession of the gods in the prologue.

Self-government based on knowledge and understanding that shall enable the individual to function normally in the community are the basic ideas put into operation at the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women at Framingham which have made Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, superintendent, an internationally recognized expert in the retraining of delinquent women.

Mr. Hodder is to go as a delegate and speaker to the International Prison Congress which is to meet in London, Eng. this year. She is to speak on the question, "Shall prisoners be classified according to their character, the time of their commitment or the sentences imposed?" and on the organization and building plans of prisoners to the demands of such classification.

Woman Reformatory Executive
Is Winning Wide RecognitionMrs. Jessie D. Hodder's Methods at Framingham
Based on Restoration of Inmates to Normal
Living and Station in Social Structure

Self-government based on knowledge and understanding that shall enable the individual to function normally in the community are the basic ideas put into operation at the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women at Framingham which have made Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, superintendent, an internationally recognized expert in the retraining of delinquent women.

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MASSACHUSETTS CO-OPERATIVE
BANK MILLIONS FOR HOMESLoans Up to 80 Per cent of Property Value Allowed on
Easy Terms to Help Home Owners and not a Dollar
Ever Has Been Lost to a Shareholder

Co-operative banks which have proved their title to leadership in the homeowning movement have reached a high point in Massachusetts both in safety and extent. Over a period of 48 years in this State not a single dollar has been lost to a shareholder of a co-operative bank. At the present time there are 217 such banks chartered, with total assets of \$311,962,791.

Co-operative banks and building and loan association in various forms are found all over the United States, their safety depending largely upon the nature of state banking laws regulating their organization.

Safety has been obtained in Massachusetts through strict state regulation which provides that only first mortgages may be taken on property in return for loans.

Small Monthly Payments
A co-operative bank loan is attractive to the Massachusetts borrower because he can borrow up to 80 per cent of the value of his property—the limit being \$8000—and the monthly payments are comparatively small over about a 12-year period.

This feature of greatest importance to the average home owner, Ernest A. Hale, former president of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League points out, "for under this plan the borrower controls the mortgage and as long as the monthly payment is regularly met, he may make partial payments on account of the principal at any time or may repay the total loan whenever he so desires."

The money to make these loans comes from investors attracted by the plan for systematic saving combined with safety and reasonably high interest return. A co-operative bank share, par value \$200, may be purchased outright or by regular monthly deposits of \$1—the "regularity" being encouraged by a fine of 2 cents for tardy payment—until the sum amounts to \$200. The interest rate ranges from 5 to 6 per cent. Thus the investor who puts \$10 a month into a co-operative bank offering 5 per cent will at the end of 12 1/2 years have actually paid in cash \$1460 and in return receive \$2000. One person's limited to 40 shares in one bank.

Liberal Interest Return
The comparatively high interest return on a co-operative bank investment is made possible by the co-operative nature of the organization whereby profits from loans are divided equally between all shareholders. And in Massachusetts at least, almost every cent of gross profit is thus divided, the ratio of total expenses to total assets of banks in this State being .0045 per cent.

President Coolidge, who as a former Governor of Massachusetts is familiar with co-operative banks in

Removal of the Registry of Motor Vehicles from its present quarters on Commonwealth Pier to "suitable quarters" in the Back Bay district is being urged by the Boston Motor Club, which is circulating a petition to Governor Fuller asking for such a move in the interest of "economy, efficiency, and traffic congestion relief." Commonwealth Armory on Commonwealth Avenue is suggested by the club as possible new quarters.

CONVENIENT MOTOR

Game of Hunt the Ball of Twine Ends in Yucatan Discovery

Chicago Can Produce 110,000 Tons of Binder Twine
a Year, Enough to Harvest Seventy-Three
Million Acres of Grain

A BALL of twine, hidden away on the inside of a great harvesting machine, is certainly an inconspicuous thing, and few would realize, who are not themselves makers or users of agricultural machinery, that on the uniform size and tensile strength of that twine depends the smooth operation of the harvester, and hence, ultimately, in a great degree, the bread supply of the world. The binding attachment, added to the reaper, transformed it into a "harvester" in the fullest sense, and the humble twine, which superseded wire in the binding of grain, may be said to be the crowning adjunct of that greatest of labor-saving inventions, the harvester, as it is known today. If no harvesting machines were manufactured for a whole year, the farming community would, undoubtedly, be put to some inconvenience, but would manage to get along with no serious loss. On the other hand, if the supply of twine for our harvest were suddenly to be cut off, it would mean not simply a national, but an international calamity, as it would be impossible to obtain help enough to gather the crops.

The hunt for the ball of twine that would work in the harvester was a long one. One manufacturer tried to make twine out of grass. It cost him \$15,000 to find out that it would not work. Then he tried to make a paper twine, and spent \$25,000 before he gave it up. Next he tried straw as a raw material—and the attempt cost him an additional \$42,000.

Manila and Sisal
Eventually the problem was solved by two foreign fibers—manila and sisal—but another company still thought they could find a home product. Home-grown flax seemed to fill all requirements, and the company spent \$1,000,000 in perfecting the process of turning it into twine. Then, when it was carried into the field and tied around the handles of grain, it was discovered that crickets and grasshoppers like nothing quite so well. These two insects promptly ate the twine and the bundles fell to pieces out in the fields. An industry that has grown to the grand total of \$50,000,000 in the last 40 years was at stake.

One of the men kept awake at night by these problems was William Deering, whose harvester was interested in twine. By chance one day he untwisted a manila rope, and the thought flashed upon him that manila would make good twine if the strands could be spun small enough. The problem was laid before one of the biggest rope manufacturers in the country, and promptly turned down. Another manufacturer of ropes thought he could do it, only his machines could not spin so small, and he was told that it was necessary to have it 700 feet to the pound. The machines were rebuilt, however, and the desired twine produced.

It was soon discovered, however, that while the manila fiber makes a beautiful twine, the expense was too great a handicap, so far as cheap twine for use in the wheat field was concerned. So it became necessary to look about for a more economical fiber.

Harvesting Henneque
Yucatan solved the last step of the problem. A plant of the agave tribe, known to us only as a foliage plant, can be grown in great abundance in a small section just above sea-level—almost a solid ledge of limestone rock. It yields a fiber known as sisal, and today sisal produces from 85 to 90 per cent of the binder twine used throughout the world. The plant is known in Yucatan as henneque.

The henneque plant looks something like a century plant, with a low, core, and stiff pulp leaves standing up around it, considerably higher than a man's head when it reaches maturity, which takes about seven years. A plant yields from 12 to 20 leaves which the natives cut with sickle-shaped knives from the mature plants, and such is the climate that they can continue cutting all the year around. The leaves average a little less than two pounds in weight. Usually from 3 to 3½ per cent of marketable fiber, or about one ounce, is obtained from an average leaf, making an average perhaps of one pound from each plant, or 1000 pounds an acre. This is the result of a year's operations.

Each leaf is handled individually, being first cut from the plant, then the spines removed from the back of the leaf, then the leaves packed in bundles of about 50 and carried to the nearest tramway. From there they are conveyed to the cleaning plant, which is centrally located on

each plantation, and run through a decorticating machine. This machine, as its name implies, takes off the hard cortex of the leaves and reveals inside a pulpy substance through which runs the all-important fiber from which twine is made. The fiber which comes from the decorticator is carried into the drying yards and is spread on galvanized wire, where it dries and bleaches in the sun, after which it is gathered and taken into the warehouse, where it is pressed into bales in the same form in which it finally reaches the mill. From Yucatan the bales are conveyed by boat across the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans, Mobile, or some port in Texas. From these points it is trans-shipped up the Mississippi River to Cairo, at the southern tip of Illinois, but comes into Chicago aboard railway trains.

Chicago, Center of Production
Chicago, the world's center for agricultural machinery, has very naturally become the world's greatest producer of binder twine. Here are the two largest binder twine factories in the world, having a capacity of 110,000 tons a year. A few additional figures will serve to visualize this capacity. It takes approximately two feet of binder twine to bind the average-sized bundle of grain, and the harvester averages 750 bound bundles to the acre. There are 500 feet of binder twine to a bound, reducing Chicago's potential 110,000 tons to pounds, we get 230,000,000 pounds, which would bind 55,000,000,000 bundles, help to harvest more than 73,000,000 acres of grain, or girdle the globe 333 times.

The trains which bear the sisal fiber bales to Chicago unload directly in the factory, at the rate of 800 or 900 bales a day, or more, and we see great walls of these fiber plants piled up in the storage room. They are taken, as needed, to the opening department where men split them up and release the closely packed fiber, mixing together various grades of hemp which is put through a "spreading machine" to further prepare it. After inspection, sorting and spreading, the fiber is put into big box trucks and trundled away to be prepared for spinning into twine.

Combing the Fiber
As the best twine is made of a mingling of coarse with thin fiber, each man has four bales to work from, graded to give the desired thickness and texture. On the first machine employed, a combing machine, there is a scale, and as the fiber passes through it, at intervals of a foot, a certain number of bales are taken out of the foot for that particular lot of fiber. The appropriateness of the name "combing machine" in connection with the fiber is apparent to the eye of the most uninitiated, for the long ribbons of fiber as they pass into the machine look like nothing so much as hair; long, lustrant, if decidedly coarse hair, with a slight wave in it, due to the compression of the bales. The difference between combing fiber for twine and combing one's head is that in addition to separating it into parallel ribbons and straightening out tangles, the fiber-combing machine pulls it out to a greater length.

This pulling or drawing out of the fiber is accomplished not by stretching it but by combing it with revolving cylinders, armed with teeth, some of which cylinders revolve faster than others, so that the layers which they pull will necessarily be pulled out farther than the first ones, and the whole mass of fiber will be thinner and longer than when it went into the machine.

The action of the next two machines through which the fiber passes is still further to break up the fiber into smaller and smaller ribbons until at last each ribbon begins to look quite slender as it runs out of the machine into revolving cans at the ends, and these slender ribbons are called "slivers" by the workmen. When at last the "finishing machine" spouts out its contents, one can tell by taking up one of the ribbons of "silver" that it has diminished in thickness to almost the feeling of a piece of thick string, and this is the point at which it is ready for spinning into twine.

Spinning the "Slivers"
The spinning room is a wonderful sight, with its long rows of spindles, two to a machine, working horizon-

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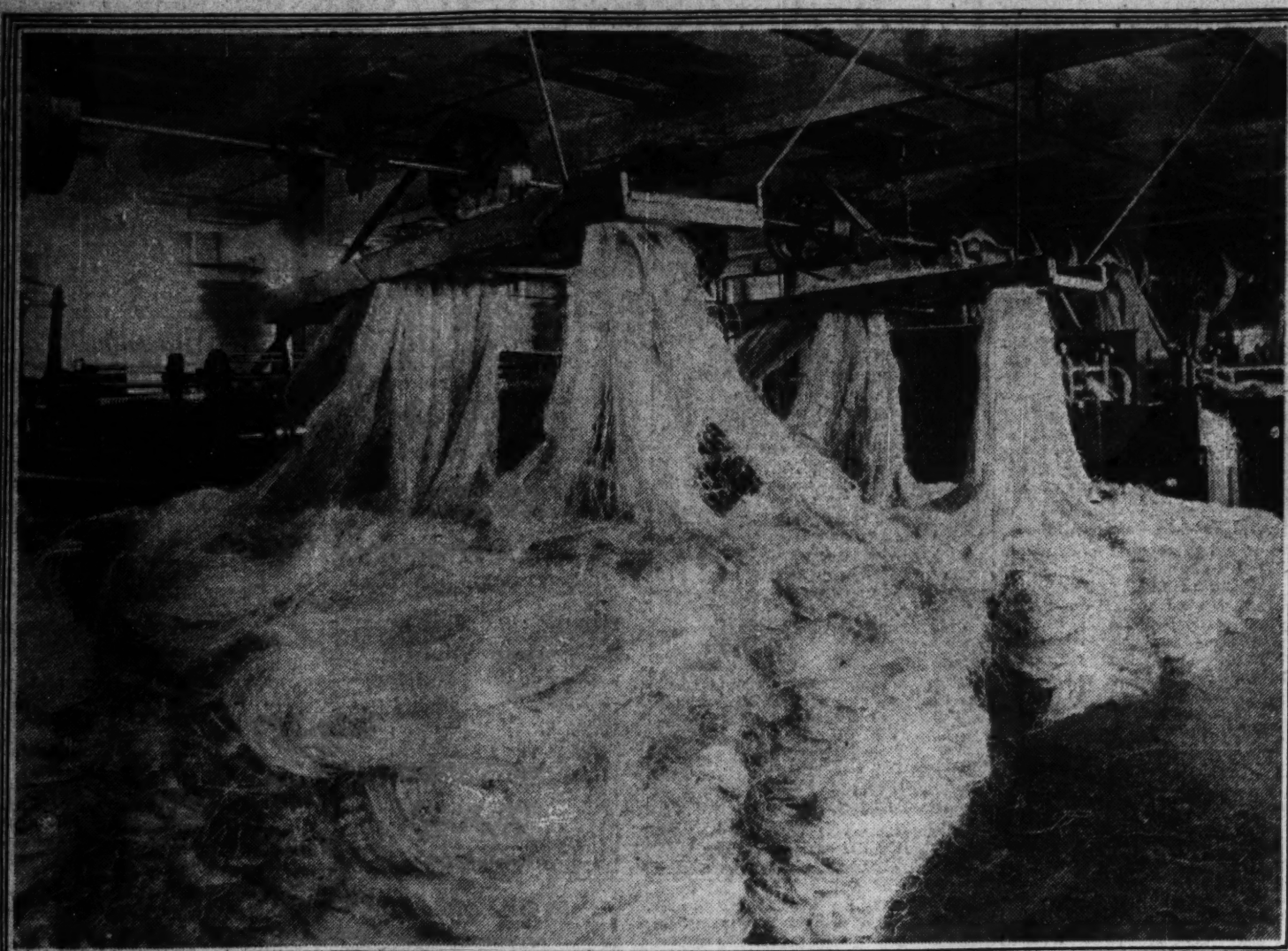
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Without Good Twine, the World's Wheat Could Not Be Harvested



Upper: Binder Twine Fiber Striating Through Spreading Machine in a Chicago Factory.
Lower: Natives Cutting Sisal Leaves With a Sickle-Shaped Knife in Yucatan.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Mrs. B. Pauline F. Gowprecht, New York City.
Vernon E. Mitchell, Portland, Me.
Arthur W. Ziegler, Dayton, O.
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hagen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lucy Dewey Einarsson, Fremont, O.
Andrew Einarsson, Fremont, O.
Mr. and Mrs. J. William Bailey, Chicago, Ill.

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The Sampler Inn
22 Main Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.
will open its rooms for the ninth season on
May 20th. The Inn furnishes GOOD BEDS
and GOOD BOARD; the OCEAN (one and a
half blocks distant) and the big AUDITORIUM
(three blocks away) do the rest.
Branch Cafeteria, 721 11th St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

The Lotos Lantern
729-733 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Tea House & Gift Shop
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Afternoon Tea
Dinner

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With vacation just around the corner—the luggage problem becomes one
of immediate interest to all of us. Every luggage need may be met
with a real saving—in these items, the Traveling Goods Section is offer-
ing for the traveling season.

Hartman Wardrobe Trunk, \$45
Steamer Size Wardrobe Trunk, \$39.75
Women's Enamel Suit Case, \$9.50
Genuine Mole-Skin Hat Box, \$7.50
Men's Cowhide Traveling Bag, \$15
Fine Cowhide Suit Case, \$13.50
Traveling Goods Section, Second Floor

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Hair Hats for Matrons
\$5.00
—In every detail smart style is emphasized in these Hats for
the older woman. There are turbans, tricorns, short-brim
and many other equally becoming styles to choose from in the popular
colors of black, brown, navy, henna, purple, etc., all prettily
trimmed with flowers, ribbons, ornaments or lace.

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32nd Anniversary Sale
Now in Progress
THE long awaited event is here. Every
department participates—merchandise is
of known P. B. standard of quality but
prices lower than they will be for a long, long time.
Mail orders from out-of-town patrons must be received before
May 11th—Catalog of sale items sent on request.

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MUSIC AUDITORIUM STARTED FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Intended Primarily for Rendition of Chamber Music, Hall
Will Have Endowment for Encouragement of Com-
position—National Conservatory Forecast

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 22 — Ground
has been broken and work begun on
the music auditorium of the Library
of Congress, the gift of Mrs. Frederic
S. Coolidge of New York City and
Pittsfield, Mass., intended primarily
to offer a suitable place for the ren-
dition of chamber music.

It is hoped that the building will be
completed in time for a group of re-
citals in October. Herbert Putnam,
Librarian of Congress, announces
that Mrs. Coolidge has added 50 per
cent to her original offer of \$60,000
for the building of the auditorium,
making a total of \$90,000.

Having provided funds for a part of
the structure, the donor has also made
a deed of trust providing \$25,000 per
year to be devoted to encouragement
of composition.

The Library of Congress now has
one of the largest music collections in
the world. This structure for cham-
ber music and the endowment mean
the identification of the Federal Gov-
ernment with musical expression.

Mr. Putnam believes it will serve to
stimulate music not only in the capi-
tal, but throughout the entire Nation.
Architectural Plan
The acoustics of the hall will be
particularly adapted to chamber
music. Heretofore, when composers
or performers have visited the
Library, the accommodations for try-
ing an unusual composition or for a
recital of their own work has been
inadequate.

This building will give them a
room for the use and interpretation
of the invaluable collections of com-
positions in the Library. They may
have as small or as large an audience
as they may desire, up to about 500.
To avoid impairing the architec-
tural unity of the Library building,
it was decided that a suitable place
for the auditorium would be in one
of the four large inner courtyards.

Approximately the north half of
the northwest courtyard was chosen,
where the chamber would be ad-
jacent to the music division of the

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EDUCATIONAL

Approaching Educational Statesmanship

By S. R. LOGAN
Superintendent of Schools, Hardin, Mont.
President Montana Education Association.

THROUGHOUT the United States free universal public education is under fire. Prominent among its foes are the sort of people who wanted to strangle it at its birth, namely, those who will not agree that wealth and power are a trust to be used for the general welfare, and that democracy should be improved and extended. While probably the main cause of opposition to public schools is to be found in invading and unprecedented inequality in wealth, which naturally begets aristocracy and discourages democracy, the impersonal character of much of modern ownership of property, land or of other capital goods, has ever been productive of parsimony and hostility in all community institutions by taxation. Few realize the extent of nonresident ownership of the natural resources, industry, credit facilities, and newspapers. Does this impervious indifference to the public school and its ideals? Such concentration of ownership and operation means immense, almost overwhelming, concentration of political, educational, and social, as well as economic—in the hands of the few men who head and manipulate it. The attitude of men of such power toward public education and toward rule by all of the people is of enormous consequence. To expect their attitude to be wholly favorable is to expect a great deal of human nature, especially when its education has been of a kind to stimulate acquisitiveness and power lust rather than service and humility.

Rich men of the type of Thomas Jefferson and Governor Sweet are rare. Many persons who have come into possession of power and wealth, that of political monarchs, without the character, intelligence and social training to fit them for the wise exercise of such kingly trusteeship, are either ignorantly or deliberately inclined to a policy of rule or rule with reference to education. Of course, rule by them or by any class, even the wisest, means ruin. Photocentric leadership is no less hateful than proletarian dictatorship. In the face of this challenge citizen teachers, here and there, desire to so live and teach, in school and out, that their states may be efficiently self-governed and never surrendered to exploitation as estates. This being the situation, must we conclude that it is a fight to the finish between the public schools, and what they stand for, on one side, and mercenary absenteeism, and all it signifies, on the other side?

Not Reassuring
The situation in the Nation as a whole cannot be said to be reassuring with respect to possible reconciliation of these conflicting points of view. In the majority of the schools for the rich are becoming a prominent institution. Social caste based on economic inequalities is conspicuous even in the state universities. Boards of directors of higher institutions are usually composed of an unduly large proportion of men of wealth and corporate attorneys, with few or no representatives of agriculture and labor. A great private foundation actually controls the public's professors in such of the public's colleges as meet with the approbation of this private foundation.

Such people conceive society as necessarily and fortunately an aristocracy. With the unprecedented intensification of economic inequalities of the past quarter of a century, the aristocratic attitude of mind has been resurging over the United States like a tidal wave. Breasting this wave and taking much of the course of it, the public school has stood almost uncompromisingly against every form of autocracy. More than that, as an implicitly democratic institution, the public schools have advocated equality of opportunity and the bread of honest effort.

A war of extermination, waged by either or both of these followings, would be stupid and suicidal. To try to destroy the corporation and trust, this immense machinery for getting things done economically and on a large scale, would be on a par with destruction of the newly invented machines which brought on the industrial revolution, and, for a time, while creating the millionaire class, reduced free and healthy workingmen to vassalage and destruction. The corporation is an advance on the road of co-operation and co-unity, away from destructive and wasteful competition. But it needs social adjustment. May the corporation and trust not be dissuaded from opposing democracy, the very essence of which is free public education, and led into enthusiastic support? Good business, good industry, and good government require an expanding and improving public school, rather than a restricted and vitalized one. The schools are challenged to substitute in the minds and habits of the rising generation a more co-operative basis for international, interoccupational, interchurch and inter-racial relations.

A Necessary Condition
One condition necessary for the democratization of corporate and huge personal fortunes is that the people set themselves to the task. With increased understanding will come gradual solution. No amount of

expensive propaganda can overcome these simple facts: that the proportion of the country's income now spent for schools is no greater than it was 25 years ago; that taxation for public schools has increased in proportion to ability to pay; that educational opportunity must be equal among all classes of people and everywhere in the Nation; that the people who have most of the children and little wealth have the voting power to determine taxation policies. There has been enough of dismissal and of blacklisting on account of opinion. There will be more. Progress is made through personal sacrifice. But no teacher, by all rights, his official head upon the block rather than fail to bear witness for science, truth and justice will be sacrificing in vain. The right kind of patriotism does not expect to be paid with promotion, money, and applause. Let the teachers hold true to the best traditions and aspirations of this country and of the teaching profession, performing their duty in the classroom and supplying their country with accurate information concerning the school with relation to progress as fully as they can.

Whatever may be the causes, the country is more self-conscious about its schools than it has been at any time since that golden period around the middle of the nineteenth century when numerous leaders in all groups were impressed with the potentiality of free universal education to bring in

a better world. Hopeful as it is, there are dangers incident to this wholesale interest. Predatory owners at one extreme, spokesmen of the discontented proletariat at the other, are trying to thrust their own respective brands of salvation into the course of study. That militarist and pacifist, aristocrat and democrat, conservative and radical, Protestant and Catholic, Ku Klux and anti-Ku Klux, Kramke and anti-Kramke, the super-patriotic cherry-tree historians and the show-me historians, the evolutionists and devolutionists—that all are jostling one another to get the ear of the teacher, is a splendid acknowledgment on all sides of the actual and potential power of the school.

Should Lead to Co-operation
Excited salvationists are exposing a lively ignorance of the purposes and methods of modern education. But their interest should lead to a better understanding and to intelligent co-operation of the people. The mistake of supposing education should be essentially a process of indoctrination, where, in a certain sense, the opposite is perhaps more nearly the truth. They do not realize the importance of providing teachers with the broadest and deepest knowledge of man and his institutions, of nurturing individuality and devoted to the attainment of the ideal. They do not realize fully the importance of

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBERT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

LESSON 28

By exercising their voting privilege and choosing directors, stockholders may dictate the policy of a corporation. Unskilled in rag and wood pulp utility, ancient Egypt made thin sheets from the papyrus palm, on which to keep her records. A wood shortage threatens posterity; yet our forebears burned tiers of fragrant logs, and burned their houses for the hand-wrought name of the corporation, what would be the competitive element among the various railroads?

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NOTE TO STUDENT: "exorcise" directorate elementary objective patronize colorful re-creates

(Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor.)

Famous Problems of Antiquity

THE trisecion problem has not had its origin enshrined in romance, but in spite of this, it still holds new place as a favorite pastime of the geometrician, or, more accurately, their lack of knowledge, for as with the Delian Problem, it has been definitely proved to be impossible of execution under the original restrictions, but like it, can be effected by methods less limited. Sir Isaac Newton has given one such solution which depends on the use of conic sections. Several mechanical instruments have also been devised for effecting its construction. The "Conchoid" can be used also, but like the others, is an unorthodox method.

The Quadrature of the Circle
The quadrature, or squaring, of the circle is by far the most interesting of this famous trio of problems, due no doubt to the fact that down through the centuries it was sensed as involving considerations transcending ordinary mathematical ideas, which in turn had the beneficial effect of encouraging investigation and original thought. Professor Klein has remarked that "it is extremely interesting to follow the fortunes of this problem through the epochs of science as ever new attempts were made to find a solution with straightedge and compasses, and to see how these necessarily fruitless efforts worked for advancement in the manifold realm of mathematics."

This problem is also by far the oldest of the trio, its first mention being found in the oldest mathematical document known, the so-called "Rhind Papyrus," written nearly 2000 years before the Christian era by the Egyptian philosopher, Ahmes. It is here referred to in the usual way, to transform a circle into a square of equal area, and the following rule is given: "Cut off one-ninth of the diameter, construct a square, the remainder of this will equal the area of the circle." This rule, however, is only fairly accurate and was probably arrived at by estimation. According to it the circumference of a circle is 3.14 times as long as its diameter. Even though only approximately correct, it is much more accurate than the value known to the writer of The Kings, who, though living a thousand years later evidently thought that the circumference of a circle was exactly three times as long as its diameter. (1 Kings 7:23). This ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter has in modern times been determined with great accuracy, but not absolutely, and is now known to be 3.1415926535... It is now always designated by the Greek letter "pi" (π). Its value has been determined to 707 places of decimals but without

"coming out even," and is what is known as a transcendental number, one of the two most interesting numbers in mathematics.

"Squaring the Circle"
The later Greeks, that is those of the early classical period, rose somewhat above the standpoint of the ancients and introduced the computational method for the determination of "pi." This method was devised by Archimedes about 350 B.C. and is still in use in the schools where the tedious methods of the calculus are not available.

The problem as still later interpreted by the Euclidean school, in which form it has become famous, was to find some way of constructing with straightedge and compasses a straight line equal in length to the circumference of a given circle. This, it will be seen, would have been equivalent to "squaring the circle," for it was already well known to the pupils of Euclid that the area of a given circle is equal to one-half the area of a rectangle whose sides are the radius and circumference of this circle; and since, also, it was a simple matter to convert a rectangle into a square of equal area by their method, the problem was reduced to the circumference could be flattened out, that is rectified. But until some way could be found for accomplishing this necessary step, mere theorizing as to what would logically follow was wasted effort, and so we find the geometers of the day confining their attention almost solely to the problem of rectification.

They were fairly well convinced that this rectified circumference might well be expected to be incommensurable, that is to say of such a length as to not contain its diameter such a number of times as could be expressed by the quotient of two whole numbers; but since, on the other hand, they were familiar with the construction of other incommensurable lines, as, for example, the sides and diagonal of a square, they quite naturally concluded that this line might be geometrically constructed also. This apparently innocent conclusion was, however, the

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Spontaneous Work Exhibit, Holland

The Hague, Holland
Special Correspondence
THE international exhibition of children's free and spontaneous drawings and handicraft, recently held at The Hague by The National Traveling Museum for Parents and Pedagogues, disclosed a widespread interest in this collection. Crowds also thronged the rooms of the Netherlands Youth-Leaders Institute in Amsterdam when the exhibit was shown there.

The greater part of the drawings, books, and clay objects are from Holland, but England, Austria, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, and Germany sent important contributions. The drawings by Dutch children are often spirited, humorous, and sometimes symbolic. Elegance is the characteristic of the French and Swiss. England's contributions have a delicacy of line and color, and besides showing a sense of humor they often give something of the business of its atmosphere. The Swedish children on the other hand have a natural preference for strong colors and imaginative figures.

The work from the primary school of Sliak, a very remote Javanese village, deserves special mention. Before Mr. Adolf, a school teacher, had established himself there some years ago, it is probable that no white man ever visited it, while communication with other parts of Java must have been scarce. He first tried to teach the native children school drawing according to a Dutch method, but the results were nil. Then he started to let them work as freely as possible, not only choosing their own subject, but the method and execution of the drawing. The results were surprising. His experiment has shown teachers that too much supervision may tend to suppress the natural abilities of the child.

Progress toward educational statesmanship calls for: 1. More participation of teachers in public affairs. 2. More freedom of opinion and speech for teachers on all questions. These two factors we have just discussed. 3. More freedom and self-responsibility for pupils, under guidance that stresses thorough investigation, good will, and accuracy and tentativeness in conclusions.

While teachers have been struggling to make school advantages available on more nearly equal terms everywhere, and while they have been insisting on full citizenship and freedom of opinion for themselves, they have been endeavoring to assure more freedom within the school for pupils. They perceive that the child's integrity of mind must be respected. He must not be subjected to ruthless indoctrination nor unintelligent discipline. In no far as a teacher would not be slave just so far will he not be master. Democracy is a government by law not by persons. To be effective, law must be the consensus of the group, homemade, so to speak. Both liberty and law are essential to work and growth, and are mutually supplementary.

Even comfort-loving administration is no longer satisfied with mass manipulation of pupils. A revolt against the lockstep, excessive regimentation, and the extinguishing blur of uniformity is in full swing, with every prospect that it will not cease, until there is at least as much facility of individuality as there is differences in the school as there is outside of the school.

ly and follow the child's interest in the choice of words. In presenting "cat" to the child ask "what is this picture?" This word says "cat." Also, "See, it looks like a cat. Here is the long tail sticking up"—pointing to the letter "t." Then, "Here is the dog. See, he has a curly tail"—pointing to the letter "g." This is enough to awaken the observation. Do not spell the words, nor name the letters. Teach the words as a whole. You can play many games with the cards. Use them as labels. Put the chair on a chair. "See if you can guess this one without turning it to see the picture." How many can you name without turning to look at the picture? "Put the animals here, and put a fence around them." "Set out the table and put 'chairs' around it." The children will soon try to read the labels on food packages, and the signs in windows. By the age on these intellectual awakenings. It is better to follow the child's interests, and answer his questions, than to force his interest, or direct it wholly to your own ideas. Just put in occasional suggestions, and watch the response.

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Spontaneous Work Exhibit, Holland

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THE HOME FORUM

Dickens in His Friendships

THE noble collection of Charles Dickens' letters (quite as fascinating in its way as any of the novels) might well be supplemented by a collection of letters to and about the great writer. Many a kindly memorial would be incorporated therein. There we should find the words of Hans Christian Andersen, written after Dickens had made him farewell: "We pressed each other's hands, and he looked at me so kindly with his shrewd, sympathetic eyes, and as the ship went off, there he stood waving his hat and looking so gallant, so youthful and so handsome. I thought, too, that for him you will be able to reckon steadily on his earnest acknowledgment and liberal desire to make it more and more worth your doing."

Among the men of his own age who loved and admired him, the most familiar name is that of John Forster. He is remembered today, principally as "Dickens's Boswell"; but he was a greater man than Boswell. He himself would not object to standing chiefly to posterity as the biographer of his friend, but, as a matter of fact, he represented much more than that. He was a keen critic, a capable editor, and the author of excellent monographs. To Dickens he was an elder brother, trusty, staunch and reliable, he helped the novelist at every turn with criticism and advice. Theirs was an unbroken friendship of thirty-four years; they never failed each other.

The famous artists, Daniel Maclise and Clarkson Stanfield, were very close to Dickens in the early days. Stanfield—"noble old Stanney," as Dickens called him—A. though he was, painted for his friend some very delightful scenery for "the smallest theatre in the world," which Dickens had constructed in his own house. Maclise painted the most famous of the earlier portraits of Dickens; it was used as a frontispiece to "Nicholas Nickleby." "As a likeness," said Thackeray, "it is perfectly amazing; a looking-glass could not render a better fac-simile."

The friendship between Thackeray and Dickens possesses features of peculiar interest, because of the inevitable rivalry between these writers of the same times and yet so widely dissimilar in the quality of their genius. It was a genuine friendship; for twenty years Thackeray was a welcome guest at Dickens's house, and Thackeray's kindly references to the latter are a commonplace of literary history. "We have reason," he said in one of his lectures, "to be thankful to this kind friend who so often cheered so many hours, brought pleasure and sweet laughter to so many homes, made such multitudes of children happy, endowed us with such a sweet store of graceful thoughts, fair fancies, soft sympathies, hearty enjoyments." Rivalry,

perhaps, but not jealousy. Jealousy was not one of Dickens's failings, and Thackeray was too great a man, had too big a heart to be moved by petty feelings. When an estrangement came, it was due to a most unfortunate misunderstanding based upon the unmanly behavior of an obscure London journalist, and before the end those two good and great men had once again joined hands and hearts.

The dozen of literary men after Wordsworth, during the middle century, was undoubtedly Walter Savage Landor. He was sixty-one when Dickens sprang into fame and was early attracted to the brilliant young writer, who for his part felt a sort of reverence and enthusiasm for the stately and turbulent "old man eloquent." Landor wrote to Forster in 1859, "Tell him he has already drawn from me more tears and more smiles than are remaining to me for all the rest of the world." The picture which Dickens gives of Landor as Lawrence Boythorn in "Bleak House" is really a transcript drawn with a most affectionate hand. What Landor actually was to his friends stands finely set forth in the novel. The same book contained the partial portrait of another of Dickens's friends, for Leigh Hunt was the original of the old Skimpole. It is not a pleasant picture. Hunt was displeased, and the frank apology which was made when Dickens learned of his feelings did not altogether serve to compose the matter. It does not seem, however, that the break was a serious one, since Hunt afterward contributed several articles to "Household Words."

Among others in the Dickens circle it is interesting to find the somewhat grim figures of Francis Jeffrey and John Gibson Lockhart—Jeffrey of the Edinburgh Review and Lockhart of the Quarterly. The two men were not such as to be readily pleased by literary achievements, or indeed by any of the gifts and graces of the ordinary human being. But both of them bowed to Dickens. It is strange to read the letter by Jeffrey—the stern critic and literary mentor—in 1841: "I have seen a good deal, above all, of Charles Dickens, with whom I have struck up what I mean to be an eternal and intimate friendship. He lives very near to us, and I often run over and sit an hour tête-à-tête, or take a long walk in the park with him." Lockhart came in contact with Dickens even before Jeffrey; in 1837 he criticized "Pickwick" in the Quarterly, saying—in a friendly enough way—that the young author was attempting too much. As "Barbary Ridge," "Oliver Twist," and "Nicholas Nickleby" were running simultaneously at the time, the advice was sound.

On both of his American journeys, Dickens exerted the same fascination as at home. James T. Fields speaks of that first apparition of his handsome glowing face and sparkling blue eyes, as if he was "the Emperor of wit looking for new realms to conquer." On his first visit the warmest friends were Irving, Longfellow and Professor Felton of Harvard, "heartiest of Greek professors." Speaking at the great dinner in New York on this visit, Dickens made pleasant reference to Irving—whose insistence, indeed, had led to his making the trip: "Washington Irving! Why, gentlemen, I don't go upstairs to bed two nights of the seven without taking Washington Irving under my arm."

Dickens numbered many actors among his friends. Chief of them all was William Charles Macready. His diary has this entry in 1837: "I met him again after no many years, and the same sweetness and favor as of old." Later there are entries like these: "Wonderful Dickens!" "He is a great genius." "Purchased two last numbers of Copperfield, and read parts of each. Was very much affected and very much pleased with them. His genius is very great." Very touching and beautiful is the account of Dickens's kindness to Macready: "Dickens was his most frequent visitor. He cheered him with narratives of bygone days; he poured some of his own abundant warmth into his heart; he led him into his chambers to arouse his interest; he con-jured back his smile; he gave readings to him; he made him feel that he was not alone in the world. He is a fine little fellow—Box, I think. Clear blue intelligent eyes that he arches amazingly, large, protrusive, rather loose mouth, a face of the most extreme mobility, which he shuttles about—eyebrows, eyes, mouth and all—in a very singular manner while speaking. Surmounts a loose coat of common colored hair, and set it on a small compact figure—this is Pickwick. For the rest, a quiet, shrewd-looking little fellow, who seems to guess pretty well what he is and what others are."

This was in 1840, and a regard

Hermit Thrush

There were other birds:
The juncos with yellow bills,
White-throated sparrows,
Wrens that rejoiced by the rocks
Sprayed by the spinning waters
Of the mountain cascade,
Warblers, and redstart,
A cedar waxwing, a white-winged
crossbill,
But they were forgotten
When the hermit thrush sang!
A flash of notes!
A lyric sung to the naked hills,
Sweeter than rustling leaves!
He did not sing for me,
Yet I stood entranced.
So does a poet sing!
So does the world listen!
Harold W. Melvin.



The Old Wendic Village, Sacrow

An Abyssinian City

Were a man to seat himself on a magic carpet and be dropped without warning into Addis Ababa, he might guess for a day before he could make up his mind where he was or determine to what nation the place belonged. If he argued from the dense eucalyptus forest which almost conceals the city beneath a sea of foliage, and from the purple mountains that rise around it, he might think that he was in southern California; the vast area of the market-place, jammed with horses, mules, donkeys, and camels, would certainly remind him of the bazaar in Tehran; the Indian and Arab merchants in their flowing robes and flaming turbans, seated cross-legged before little shops whose dim interiors breathe out strange, aromatic odors, might take him back to Baghdad; the half-naked Gouages with their mighty spears, the dignified Abyssinians wrapped in Roman togas, the fierce-faced Galla warriors with their spears, their curved swords, their leathern shields, would recall those strange peoples which drift into Bokhara and Samarkand from Central Asian khanates.

But after he had noted these, and the Europeans in jodhpores and white sun-hats, and the Indian sowars with scarlet pennons fluttering from their lance-pieces, and the haughty native grandees astride of mules, caparisoned in gold-embroidered silks and velvets, and white-cloaked women whose languorous eyes peer out at the stranger from the narrow slit between their veils and their huge stouch-hairs, he might be reminded of the rule of Harun-al-Rashid. Here, princes in silks and velvets rub shoulders with ragged beggars; here luxury jostles appalling poverty; here western civilization impinges on an African barbarism which has almost disappeared. Haughty Arabian nobles, corresponding to the daimios of Old Japan, proud in their consciousness of being the ruling race, sweep by astride of splendidly caparisoned mules, slaves bearing long-handled umbrellas at their stirrups, and hordes of retainers, rifles and lances slanting over their shoulders, trooping along behind them. Here, on a curving Arab, comes a white Indian merchant in flaming turban and robes of rainbow-tinted silks. There, mounted on a satin-coated jaquet, surrounded by a body-guard of armed retainers, rides a mysterious, white-robed figure, called to the eye—the wife of some feudal baron, no doubt, come in to pay her respects to the empress or to inspect the latest importations in silk stuffs at the shops. Through the hurly-burly of the teeming thorough-

Renewing

The genial year awakening,
When mellow air begins to burn,
Arises in a robe of spring
From ruined winter's hoary urn,
Whom hearing, all dumb birds must sing.

The sacred earth in her delight
Stems under April's wheeling sun,
The king-cup gathers amber night,
The clouds in triumph melt and run.

The grey lark trembles out of sight,
Those faint red boles with many a line,
Those peeling sides, the ring-dove's perch,
Which white in darkened coppice shine.

Are silver clusters of the birch;
They seem bright woodland ladies fine!
And in the wasted snowdrop's room
Come daffodils abundantly.

The treasure of the violet's gloom
Dividing with her. Can they be
Those steady purples, aspen bloom?
—Lord de Tabley, in "Select Poems."

Horizons

I enjoyed at Hurstpierpoint, from the terrace in front of the college, a wide expanse of horizon. To the south indeed rose the Downs, but there was no bar to the east or west. Later I had a grand prospect at Mersea to the south over the German Ocean, but nowhere else, as at Hurst, so unbounded a view of the rising and setting sun. At Hurst, and later at Mersea, the day smote straight in at the windows, whereas in a town and in a valley it comes down on one from above. And sky landscape is stimulating to thought, and wide prospects draw the soul out of immediateness, if I may coin the word. Those who have been to the Siberian Steppes, the Campo de Argentina, or the sandy deserts of Africa and Syria, speak of the delight derived from the prospect of vast space, and of the home-sickness that befalls the inhabitants of a plain when away from these level tracts. I can well understand it. The imagination is checked by the houses on the opposite side of the street with their windows all precisely alike; by the rounded shapes of the trees in a valley, varied somewhat in form, in tint, and, though beautiful in themselves, limiting the range. . . . And an artist painting a portrait or an interior. . . . must afford a glimpse of space through an open door or window.

The vision of limitless space inspires the notion of infinity, and the thought of infinity conduces to aspiration after God, whose attributes it is. What glorious sights did the Irish anchorites have of boundless stretch, looking from their rocks over the Atlantic! How can the imagination play when the prospect before the eyes consists of a street front, in which the sole changes are the pulling up or pulling down of the blind in the lodgings vis-à-vis, and the sight of a servant maid cleaning the window panes is a phenomenon. How limited is its range, when the shifting of form and color of the trees is slow and progressive from leafless December to full-fledged June. But when the prospect is over sea reaching to the horizon and far, far beyond, what play is afforded to the fancy! I can well understand how it was that the early inhabitants of Europe conceived of an existence in the Isles of the Blessed, where the sun dipped. . . . How we can feel with Madoc, the Wales, shipping to discover the far-away Atlantis, and Brendan in his coracle launching forth from the coast of Donegal on the same quest!

Aspiration after space, I take it, like the sense of beauty, is innate in man. The craving to reach above and beyond the petty, the temporal, the sordid, implanted in man, has had its consecration in the instances of Moses on Sinai, Elijah in the cave on Horeb, in the preparation of Joseph's daughter among the mountains of Judaea. . . . in the example of Christ himself, who went up on a mountain to pray, and on another to be transfigured. As I have intimated above, never have I seen such sunrises and sun-

sets as I did at Hurstpierpoint from the terrace. Many and many a time have I stood there and watched the story of the departing day—more often than I have the radiance of Dawn. . . . Beyond the streaks of cloud, some fringed with gold, . . . others lowering and purple, beyond even the remotest opalescent vapors, yet perceptible, but formless, there were depths of emerald sky, and beyond that was high, unfathomable, I looked and wondered and learned a great deal. I know well that the stooping sun was kindling the windows of New York, whether of the sky-scrapers I wot not, perhaps these had not then been erected. From that immeasurable abyss of light, yet of mystery, I drew thoughts of the infinity, of the perfection of God, of His love, of His promises, of His assurance of perpetual protection.—S. Baring Gould, in "Early Reminiscences."



The Old Wendic Village, Sacrow

Migrating for Grass

Here's what we have seen. Here it is. Here are a whole people with all their own camped high up in the mountains, but still far higher above them towers a great stretch of snow-mountain peaks. And that snow range is directly in the path of the tribes. It bars the way to Grass. . . . Now remember that these people have been on the march for over a month, that they have already swum an icy torrent in a seven-day fight, that for week after week they have come across mountain country of the roughest, that they have slept unsheltered many nights in rain and storm, for only a comparatively few of the tribes have had adequate tent covering, as practically all have left their regular tents behind, carrying only makeshifts to be used in case of emergency. . . . Remember, too, that this is spring, and that everywhere among the tribes are baby sheep, baby cows, baby horses, baby goats, baby donkeys, not to speak of any quantity of human babies. Then, remember, that the tribes are carrying with them everything they own.

Remember all these things—but remember first and last and all the time—that, despite everything, they must go over that snow mountain. . . . Well, here is what we saw of that crossing. . . . We were off before dawn, leaving our mules and mule-men behind and taking only a camera donkey. On foot we climbed higher and higher up Zardub Kh. zigzagging through the snow trails. Three-quarters of the way up we unlashed the camera equipment. . . . Now came the horde. Like a great

twisting snake, black against the snow surface, up it came. Closer! And now the head of the column was directly beneath us—men, women, children, and most of them barefoot—barefoot in the snow. . . . It will be long before I forget the sight. Close-up of it now came flashing across my mind like great dramatic paintings. The background for them is the great mass moving up and up; the strong and hardy, defiant and apparently unmindful of snow and wind, shuffling lustily as they drive on the weary stumbling beasts. And against this background now appears an old gray-bearded man with a child of three perched on his shoulders. . . . An old woman, her gray hair straggling about her wrinkled face, beats onward a line of loaded cows. . . . A little girl carries on her back a calf almost as big as herself. Mrs. Harrison struggles gamely on, a white woman, her head among the tribes, escorted by Haidar and Lufta. And always women, women, old and young, nearly all carrying babies. . . . On and on mounted the endless black, twisting line of the tribes. As the sun grew hotter, it began to soften the snow. When the snow had been hard crusted in the early morning some had worn their cotton shoes, but now they were barefoot. Soon the dogs were leaping safely outside the limits of the trail, though often causing great excitement by dislodging stones. Schoedack, too, now worked with more ease. And ever the thousands came on. When the sun began to sink behind the mountain, the trail was still full.

For three days thus the tribes have been crossing. . . . We were off at dawn. We thought the snow would be over by the time we reached the mountain top; but when, at last, we arrived at the wind-swept rock summit, we found it in full swing. . . . Down the mountainside steeply and yet more steeply swept a natural winding road of deep glacial snow. And upon the stern rock walls that doomed above it thousands of delicate purple flowers had been scattered by some old pagan god. Down this sheer snow lane, with its flower-decked walls, as far as the eye could see, moved a continuous line of black dots. . . . We rode down among the crowd. . . . We went with them, went downward mile after mile, almost knee-deep in the soft snow. At last, snow and mountain ended; we broke out of a gorge into the open. Here, out to the horizon stretched green valleys through which, in the golden sun-baby sheep, baby cows, baby horses, the luxuriant young grass. Here was the prize of the gallant fight. Here was the land of plenty. Grass.—Merlan C. Cooper, in "Grass."

Under the Forest Wall
Over my head the forest wall
Rises; the osel sings to me;
Above my booklet lined for words
The woodland birds shake out their
glee.
There's the blithe cuckoo chanting
clear
In mantle grey from bough to bough;
God keep me still! For here I write
His gospel bright in great woods
now.
—Robin Flower (From the Irish).

Life Immortal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MORE and more is humanity coming to regard a long span of life as its true heritage. This progress has been noted with satisfaction by people who have ceased to believe the old saying that "the good die young." It is a sacred duty of the good—that is, of the God-loving people, who are honestly trying to live pure, Christian lives—to prove that goodness does something for them, and that all of God's promises are true, including that in the ninety-first psalm, "With long life will I satisfy him, and show him my salvation."

Everyone would be glad to demonstrate long life if he thought it were possible. The reluctance to go through the experience which bears the name of death is entirely natural, since the Scriptures speak of the experience as an enemy. Mankind has always felt oppressed and encroached upon by this enemy, and has tried to ward it off by divers material means. When material means and material helpers fail to save, mankind is told by its materially-minded advisers that it is the will of God that men should die in order that they may become harmonious and immortal; and mankind is therefore urged to become reconciled to this illogical belief which has been built up quite in contradiction to the afore-mentioned Scriptural passage, which reads in full, "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." This clearly shows how erroneous and self-contradictory is the assumption that men must die in order to demonstrate immortality, and that they must suffer in order to become harmonious. It is astounding that mankind has so long accepted, without question, such a perverted sense of life and of death, of God and of man, as has seemed to be so generally established—presenting life as temporal, death as divinely ordained, God as an arbitrary tyrant, and man as being in subjection.

Now the only way to be freed from the seeming effects of a wrong assumption is to establish the truth in its place; for as Jesus told those who could comprehend his words, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The truth about Life, therefore, should free from death.

No one in modern times has set forth and pointed out the incongruities of man-made beliefs so clearly as has Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with

Key to the Scriptures," she writes on page 485 regarding immortality, "Not death, but the understanding of Life, makes man immortal." And on page 531 we read: "The Scriptures also declare that God is Spirit. Therefore in Spirit all is harmony, and there can be no discord; all is Life, and there is no death." These statements lead us to the study of discovering how human existence may become more spiritual.

All the teachings of Jesus tend toward increased spirituality. As soon as one tries to pattern the teachings of Jesus and to establish his living on a spiritual basis, he will find how much richer it becomes. He will, in fact, find himself partaking of that more abundant life which Jesus promised. Starting from the fundamental truth that God is ever present, he will more and more live in conscious close proximity to God in the minutiae of the daily routine; he will turn to Him in praise when something is enjoyed, in gratitude when benefits are received, in expectant confidence when problems present themselves, and in joy always be joyful and thankful for what he is grasping of spiritual existence. A life which consists of hours spent in spiritual contemplation, of days spent in active service, of weeks and months passed neither too swiftly nor too slowly in the consciousness of the sustaining divine Presence, oblivious of birthdays, inasmuch as there are no milestones in the continuity of being—such a life stretches uninterceptedly into eternity.

It will be clear that God never reckons with the belief of death or with the passing of time. He knows only eternal life, that with which He has endowed man. And even though mortals may appear to pass through the experience called death, nothing at all has happened in the realm of reality, for man never dies even for a moment. God knows man to be unchangeably alive in the realm of reality, even in that spiritual being in which we now live.

On page 558 of the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy writes: "One moment of divine consciousness, or the spiritual understanding of Life and Love, is a foretaste of eternity. This exalted view, obtained and retained when the Science of being is understood, would bridge over with life discerned spiritually the interval of death, and man would be in the full consciousness of his immortality and eternal harmony, where sin, sickness, and death are unknown."

Art

You find works of literature which may be said to be pure art. A little song of Shakespeare or of Goethe is pure art.—Huxley.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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HARVARD TWELVE DEFEATS TIGERS

Crimson Lacrosse Team Wins in Overtime Contest, 2-1

considered in eastern lacrosse circles by defeating the strong Princeton University twelve 2 to 1 on Soldiers Field Saturday, in 10 minutes of overtime play.

Parker, looked like the deciding point of the game. G. B. Salter '26, Crimson second-attack man however, raced in to score the tying goal with less than 10 minutes to play in the second half.

In the overtime period play was exceptionally fast. Harvard's combination showed to advantage and the winning goal resulted from a nice bit of teamwork between C. W. Gillies '26 and W. A. Morrison '25, the former

scoring on the Tiger goal. Princeton renewed its vigorous attack and twice cleared the Crimson outer-defense but was held out by the spectacular goal-tending of H. L. Kelsey '26. The summary:

HARVARD	PRINCETON
Gillies, oh.....	Thulin
Morrison, th.....	oh, Parker, Gartner
Norris, Murphy, 1st a	1st a, Neils, Thompson

Salter, 2d d.	2d d. Burke
Sullivan, 3d s.	3d s. Stevens, Church
Rubin, c.	2d s. Shez
Simpson, Lawrence, 3d s.	3d s. Shucklford
Reed 3d d.	2d d. Anderson
Linn, 1st d.	1st d. Jeffers, Rodkin
Watson, cp.	d. Ballentine
Levin, p.	cp. Sharp
Kelsey, g.	g. Marshall

Score—Harvard 2, Princeton 1. Goals—Gillies, Salter for Harvard; Parker for Princeton. Referee—Murphy. Time—

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Wisconsin 1, Michigan 2.
Purdue 7, Illinois 6.
Minnesota 3, Indiana 1.
Ohio State 4, Cornell 0.
Iowa 4, Northwestern 1.
Chicago 5, Butler 3.
Quincy 4, Culver Stockton 1.
Carleton 6, Coe 4.
Louisiana State 14, Tulane 7.
Dartmouth 4, Colgate 3.

Dartmouth 3, Arkansas 4.
 Princeton 14, Brown 4.
 Holy Cross 7, Yale 6.
 Boston College 6, Pennsylvania 1.
 Tufts 4, Bowdoin 0.
 Boston University 6, Worcester P. I. 2.
 Colby 4, Bates 3.
 Wesleyan 6, New Hampshire 3.
 Vermont 1, Middlebury 0.
 Virginia 7, Williams 4.
 Maine 14, With. Infantry 0.
 Fordham 2, Rutgers 4.

Rensselaer P. I. S. Norwich 3.
Catholic University 7. Annapolis 4.
Minnesota 3, Indiana 1.
Lafayette 6, Lehigh 3.
West Virginia 3, Penn State 6.
Syracuse 5, Colgate 4.

DUTCH ISSUE MANIFESTO
AMSTERDAM, May 11 (AP)—The Netherlands Olympic committee yesterday issued a manifesto to the Nation declaring that it is the committee's irrevocable

ble decision to hold the 1928 Olympic Games in Holland, notwithstanding the vote in the lower house of Parliament last week declining to grant funds to cover part of the expenses. The manifesto it has been decided to open a national subscription list to raise funds, and to appoint a financial committee to consider ways and means for meeting the requirements.

GIANTS BEAT BOSTON
NEW YORK, May 11.—The New York

NEWTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—The Boston Bruins beat the Boston Braves 4 to 2 in an American league game here, yesterday, before 4000 persons. Brown scored the first goal after five minutes of work, and Duggan followed with another soon after. Battles reduced the lead, but Brown again got through before half time. J. Ballantyne scored for Boston nine minutes after resuming. Just before the final whistle Brown got through, sending one to Morhouse. The outside left made good with a hard



YS *at* CAMP

summer at camp would
 through almost any
 would be better for
 summer of happy, care-
 in the out-of-doors,
 and refreshed by the

and enjoy the company of their own age, and qualify themselves by self-reliance and mental development. Count-

provide fun for the
be at hand to direct
our children would
the vacation.
e a number of these camps
science Monitor. You can
ful investigation has been

investigation has been
advertising. An inquiry
bring you the necessary
ing appears in the Monitor

Finance Monitor
Daily Newspaper

EDITORIALS

American Labor's attitude in keeping itself free to take advantage of the activities of which-

British Labor Is in Period of Transition

of Northumberland's contention was that the British workingman might do worse than follow the example set in the United States. His appeal was a purely party one. His immediate object was only to show that Stanley Baldwin, rather than Ramsay MacDonald, is British Labor's friend. Made as it has been, nevertheless, at a moment when changes profoundly affecting the orientation of the entire British Labor movement are in the air, it is not to be dismissed altogether summarily.

The nature of these changes has been clearly brought out at a conference of the Independent Labor Party, or "I. L. P.," as it is generally called, representing the left wing of British Labor, which has been in session in England. At this conference Mr. MacDonald was sharply criticized by some of his own followers, on the ground that he has abandoned in practice the Socialism for which he continues to stand in theory. His answer was that it is quite impossible to persuade Parliament, as now constituted, to pass Socialistic measures, and that the sensible thing to do, therefore, is to press only for such less fundamental changes in the interests of Labor as there may be some prospect of effecting. One of the debates which took place at the conference was on the subject of the nationalization of industry. This afforded evidence that Mr. MacDonald's endeavor to swing British Labor away from theory and toward methods of common sense has the driving force of a majority of his party behind it.

One of the points discussed was as to whether or not compensation ought to be paid to owners whose property is taken over by the state. "If," said Hugh Dalton, Labor Member of Parliament for Peckham, who proved to voice the views of the majority of the 5000 Labor delegates present, "the principle of compensation is not admitted, you will be counting out against yourselves in advance millions of working class votes."

In vain, John Maxton, representing the orthodox Socialist minority, reminded the delegates that they had all, in their Socialist processions, carried banners inscribed "Rent is Robbery," and "Profit is Robbery." To adopt the position that compensation was due to those whose possessions might be taken over by the state, he urged, was therefore to stultify themselves. Mrs. Sidney Webb, the gifted wife of the former president of the Board of Trade, has since summed up the situation. The British Nation, she says, is not extreme. Labor must therefore be moderate, because the electors are moderate. It is no longer the case of "a little sect trying to impose its doctrines on a great body of people."

Vision is thus coming to those who lead Labor in Britain. The truth is beginning to be recognized that political power can nowhere be held permanently by extremists of any kind. If Labor is ever to rule at Westminster—where hitherto it has only had office bereft of power—it must become more than the champion of a single class. It must aim at something better than victory for a particular economic creed. It must broaden and deepen itself until it can claim to speak for the British Nation as a whole. Whether this is possible through the agency of a political party, committed at least in theory to the narrow denominational outlook of crusaders against capital, or whether any better organization can be substituted which does not suffer from the same inability to co-ordinate itself with the system on which material civilization has been largely built up, is a question for which an answer must sooner or later be found.

If Socialism is to prevail it must develop such attributes of moderation as to disarm those who now see in it an instrument of class war. If this cannot be, then Labor, as the Duke of Northumberland has suggested, may have to consider in Britain, as it has already considered in the United States, whether a political party based upon theories of antagonism to the capitalist partner in industry is either the only, or the most effectual organization for furthering the great national interests at stake.

It seems almost unbelievable that an organization so devoted to the good of the city as the Chicago Association of Commerce should sponsor such an event as the world's championship rodeo. Yet such is to be the case if the present plans, given publicity in the May 2 number of Chicago Commerce, are allowed to mature. The article describing this world championship "rodeo of all rodeos" is given the leading place in the periodical mentioned, beside the leading editorial space for comment and approval. It is blazoned forth under the caption, "World's Championship Cowboy Contests," and the announcement is made that contracts have been made on a basis of five years with the intention of continuing indefinitely from year to year.

And now to consider some of the features of this "thrilling, stupendous spectacle with the most famous cowboys and cowgirls taking part in the various contests ranging from broncho riding to steer wrestling and trick horsemanship." One is assured that the bucking bronchos, wild horses and angry steers "are out to do their wickedest best," and one is informed that for the steer-wrestling contest the management will bring specially selected long-horn steers from Texas, these animals being untamed steers of the prairie, which "do not know the meaning of the word captivity." Finally, one is told that this sport "brings out in young men a quality that this generation needs—the spirit of taking a chance." "Chicago's rodeo," one reads, "with its large purses, will be the last word in world's championship cowboy con-

tests. It will be the last word in thrills and excitement, and the spectators who sit in the big Grant Park Stadium to watch the bucking bronchos, the plucky riders and the exhibitions of horsemanship are going to view the last truly American sport, which in itself will be an education."

Thus is being launched an educational campaign for a nobler American "spirit." But it is not education that is aimed at. It is financial gain. And this statement is not made without authority, for the editorial in the paper mentioned above lets the cat out of the bag in one sentence, when it speaks of the "contest extraordinary" as "an institution which can be indefinitely maintained with profit." Citizens of Chicago will most certainly rise up in protest against this degrading exhibition of coarse, inhuman brutality, and they may rest assured that adequate "profits" will be forthcoming for their needs from sources, the utilization of which will not make them ashamed to look the rest of the world in the face.

There can be nothing but approval of the decision which the French students have reached in respect of their German fellow-students. They wish to reknit the old international ties and to strengthen them. In their national congress, which was recently held, they examined the delicate question of admitting German students to the International Federation of Students, and the attitude which they took up proves once more that the young men of France in the schools have a wide vision and are ready to support any movement which makes for the fraternity of peoples.

It is sometimes represented that the reactionary elements predominate in the Paris university, and this assertion is backed up by references to the part which the students undoubtedly played in bringing about the downfall of the Herriot Government. Overzealous followers of M. Herriot and M. Francois Albert, who was the Minister of Education, could not conceive of a strike of students in protest against ill-advised action of the Government as being inspired by purely corporate considerations. They declared that the university was a hot-bed of royalism and of reaction.

Happily, the national congress of French students has quickly disproved a contention which should never have been made. Everybody acquainted with the French universities knows that, although the young men in them are naturally not all of one opinion, there is a large proportion of ardent advocates of international friendships, and the League of Nations in particular has found one of its strongholds in the Sorbonne.

The student problem was not altogether a simple one. There are forty-three associations of students belonging to the different countries represented, and the general feeling was that German students should not be excluded. Nevertheless, the Germans did not present themselves as a national body. Instead of forming a union which would group together only their own nationals, they constituted a union of students speaking the German tongue, to which have adhered Austrians and even Alsatians and, to some extent, Turks.

Thus, the German union was not exactly on the same footing as the French association and the other national associations. But after some discussion the meeting resolved to raise no obstacles. The motion that was carried read: "The French National Union wishes to express its sincere desire to collaborate with the German National Union on condition that the latter comes only in a corporate character and accepts loyalty and sincerity the statutes of the International Federation of Students."

This conclusion is extremely satisfactory and is one more sign that France and Germany are beginning to forget the animosities engendered by the war and are prepared to work together in many domains. They may work together, not only educationally but economically and politically. In spite of various fluctuations of feeling, in spite of inevitable vicissitudes, progress is indeed being made, and the French students in holding out a hand of welcome are deserving of praise.

In an address delivered at the annual dinner of the American Marine Association, in New York, a few nights ago, Edward A. Filene, president of William Filene's Sons Company, of Boston, forecast the early beginning of what he referred to as a new era in overseas travel. He believes the day is near at hand when Americans will be able to enjoy a vacation trip to Europe at a cost not exceeding that of a holiday at home. The tendency is, quite naturally, to abolish the old class limitations on ocean steamships, just as it has been abolished on American railway trains and in hotels. As there are now differences in the rates charged on trains and in hotels, according to the accommodations provided and the service offered, so also will there be higher and lower rates upon the ocean, according to the appointments, speed, and size of the ship.

The proposed plan is to abolish on each ship all lines which now segregate passengers into classes according to the rates paid. This, conceivably, will be to the advantage of the carrying companies as to the passenger who desires to travel cheaply. Restrictions which have reduced the number of emigrants which formerly crowded the second and third class decks of transatlantic steamships have materially reduced the revenues of the transportation companies. An effort to recoup this loss has been made by the offering of greatly reduced rates to student tourists, with the result that the volume of summer travel from the United States to Europe has been larger than in former years. But Mr. Filene believes it would be to the advantage of all concerned were it agreed that all boats should henceforth be made one-class instead of three-class boats. He predicts that vessels of the type to meet the needs of every tourist will be provided, with some offering round trips from the United States to Europe at \$125, and voyages with a week ashore at \$175.

It has been obvious too long and too frequently that the major contribution of some alumni rosters at purely academic as well as at athletic festivals is a bottle of "boots," a big bunch of "smokes," and a superabundant noise. This typical "roster" is not the typical alumni, by any means. No more was he a typical undergraduate, when he then specialized on "fub-dub" while his betters did the same on work. . . . and the old habit apparently survives.

And one might equally well add, for the benefit especially of those in countries other than the United States, and in amplification of the general theme of prohibition: Neither is the typical American lawbreaker, concerning whom so much is written, the typical American citizen, by any means!

A unique feature of the proposed "democratization" of ocean travel is the abolition of the present table d'hôte service and the substitution of cafeteria systems, under which each passenger would pay for what food he chooses, waiting upon himself. Thus there would be effected a tremendous saving in the amount of food now wasted, as well as in the operating costs and the number of stewards employed. The advantage to the steamship companies, it is estimated, would be in the greatly increased number of passengers carried at the lower rates. Steamships, like railroad trains, are most profitably operated when they are carrying full loads. The greater the volume of business, the larger the profit. American economists have sought to convince railroad managers of the truth of this proposition.

No doubt hundreds of thousands of Americans would be quick to avail themselves, not only once, but frequently, of the opportunity to take a cheap vacation aboard ship. Many of them have "seen America first," just as they have been urged and advised to do. The automobile has carried the average vacationist far from home in all directions. It halts at the seashore, however, and there the tourist heretofore has been obliged to stop. There are no first, second or third class tourists on American highways. Some travel in snail and faster cars than others, but the "flivver," with its bulging freight of tent cloths and blankets, passes or meets the more pretentious car on common ground. And all guests look alike to the room clerk at the hotel. They would carry this same "democracy" onto the ships. Class distinction, after all has been said, is superficial, whether on land or sea.

The little red books that bear the name Baedeker have long been a matter of common knowledge and possession to all who have set foot in strange lands. Ever since the "grand tour" ceased to be the special privilege of the few, these compact and accurate compilations of travel lore have been a practically indispensable adjunct to a traveling public. Way back in 1859 Fritz Baedeker took over his father's publishing house in Leipzig and commenced to issue travel books in English after the pattern set by "Murray's Guidebooks"; and all through these many years he has stood a valued friend and mentor to countless thousands, an ever-ready and dependable source of information and help. Now that he has left the far-flung lanes he charted so well, his labors will have acquired a new dignity. He will continue to serve as faithfully as ever through his ubiquitous bright-covered handbooks, but there will be an added meaning to this task from now on.

Above and beyond the utility and convenience of these manuals, however, may be placed their large service in the name of the fine arts. Except for such areas as the Far East, central and southern Africa and South America, practically the whole glossary of art is to be found in the various Baedekers. Most particularly have the magnificent repositories of European painting and sculpture, the endless sequence of monuments and edifices that proclaim its splendid tale of architectural unfoldment, all the thousand and one items of special artistic interest in Old World chronicles, been docketed and classified for the student of art by this assiduous company of Leipsciers.

Fortunately all this charting has been done with a not too impersonal touch. A certain emphasis, and a very important one for the beginner in art study, is to be found in the code of stars and double stars sprinkled here and there through the long lists of objects d'art, those famous double stars that mark the discreet docentship of Fritz Baedeker and that have become through common usage a household phrase. No matter how much individual ratings of art may differ, this graduated presentation in the little red Baedekers is sufficient to cover them all.

While the little books are rather looked down upon by the intelligentsia on its travels, yet it would be as amusing as it would be difficult to estimate how many now venerable authorities on art received their early instruction and impetus in these matters from these very Leipzig publications. And so let not the willing tourist, gazing in rapt attention on painting or carving, turret or terrace, taking his fill of fact and facet in fine obedience to his unseen cicerone, be too concerned for the tell-tale sign of the little volume in his hand. Let him rather be glad that he has such a good traveling companion on the road, and let him give a thought of gratitude to the man whose name is so indelibly picked out in those stars he so judiciously scattered in his firmament.

Upon the front page of the May, 1925, number of an eight-page periodical put out by Ginn & Co. under the title, "What the Colleges Are Doing," is an article captioned, "Academic Versus Bacchanalian Festivals." Its writer, after referring to a statement made by President Richards of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., to the effect that "the alumni constitute one of the most serious menaces to the development and maintenance of proper moral standards among students," calls attention to the numerous expressions of undergraduate sentiment in support of law enforcement in the United States, particularly in regard to prohibition. Then he writes:

It has been obvious too long and too frequently that the major contribution of some alumni rosters at purely academic as well as at athletic festivals is a bottle of "boots," a big bunch of "smokes," and a superabundant noise. This typical "roster" is not the typical alumni, by any means. No more was he a typical undergraduate, when he then specialized on "fub-dub" while his betters did the same on work. . . . and the old habit apparently survives.

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A Russian economist, Mr. Popov, estimates the country's national income for the last year at 13,500,000,000 rubles. The sources of this revenue, according to Mr. Popov, are as follows: Agriculture, 5,700,000,000 rubles; large scale industrial production, 2,600,000,000 rubles; home trades and industries, 1,900,000,000 rubles; domestic and foreign trade turnover, 2,400,000,000 rubles; transportation, 894,000,000 rubles.

The Soviet Government is turning more and more attention to the problem of organizing trade. Felix Dzerzhinsky, president of the Supreme Economic Council, recently delivered a severe lecture on the mistakes and failings of the previous system of commercial organization before an audience made up of representatives of the state trading organizations. Mr. Dzerzhinsky declared that while the industrial Gross national product had recently made considerable progress in the field of production, the work of the commercial apparatus has been unsatisfactory. The gap between wholesale and retail prices and the failure to supply distant regions with goods for which there is adequate demand indicate the existence of defects in organization which must be remedied.

Mr. Dzerzhinsky was not content to lay all the blame on lack of capital; he mentioned excessive overhead costs and expensive duplication in the work of state trading organs as important factors in the situation. He proposed the central committee of the Russian trade unions has just published a list of the categories of individuals who are deprived of the right of belonging to unions. The list includes the following classes: Merchants; joint owners and trustees; concessionaires; executives in capitalist enterprises who have the right to hire and discharge labor; independent artisans; members of labor associations and communes; monks and priests of all religions; former officers of the White armies; persons employed in the Tsarist police service; persons convicted for capital crimes and deprived of civil rights. Individuals may also be excluded from unions if they are convicted of capital crimes or of such offenses as breach of trust, bribery, theft, etc., and if they willfully and systematically refuse to carry out obligations imposed by the unions. Union membership is a very desirable object in Russia because of the privileges which it carries. The holder of a union card is favored in such matters as payment of rent and taxes, social insurance and unemployment relief; and it is exceedingly difficult for anyone who is not a union member to secure employment.

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The Soviet Government is turning more and more attention to the problem of organizing trade. Felix Dzerzhinsky, president of the Supreme Economic Council, recently delivered a severe lecture on the mistakes and failings of the previous system of commercial organization before an audience made up of representatives of the state trading organizations. Mr. Dzerzhinsky declared that while the industrial Gross national product had recently made considerable progress in the field of production, the work of the commercial apparatus has been unsatisfactory. The gap between wholesale and retail prices and the failure to supply distant regions with goods for which there is adequate demand indicate the existence of defects in organization which must be remedied.

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What the Forests Mean to the Whole People

In spite of the publicity given to American forest needs and problems through President Coolidge's proclamation calling for the observance of "Forest Week" in spite of meetings, addresses, school exercises, numerous editorials in newspapers and magazines and many other means of instruction and appeal used to arouse the people's interest, there are still a great many persons in the United States who either have not been reached by the efforts put forth or who, if they do take notice of the copious talk about the woods, say with a shrug: "What of it? What's the use of all this pother about a lot of trees? Where do I come in? I don't go into the woods and never expect to; don't hunt or camp or fish, and never will. I should worry! Let carpenters and lumbermen do that!"

It is perfectly true that the vast mass of the people never do, and never will, hunt or camp or fish or visit the woods for any reason whatever. The talk about forest preservation and development and the terrible waste of forest fires seems to them, consequently, to be mostly visionary "dreamstuff" or just theorizing. It is this great, inert majority of the population, keenly preoccupied with their own immediate interests and pleasures, that must be stirred and made to see where they do "come in," if the work of forest conservation, so vital to the prosperity and very existence of the Nation, is to be performed adequately.

Thus there is pressing need of iteration and reiteration of argument, appeal and information to show how closely the woods do affect fundamental factors in the life of every man, woman and child in the Nation. If the whole people can be made to see that the woods are not only their comfort and happiness, but in fact their very welfare and existence, depend on an abundant, cheap supply of wood and on the maintenance of large areas covered by full-grown forests, the rest of the problem will be comparatively easy.

We all know that a very large proportion of the houses in which Americans live, and of the buildings in which they work, is made of wood. Do we realize that ninety out of every one hundred buildings in the United States are of wood? Do we stop and think of what the "housing problem" would be if the supply of lumber were cut off? This consideration applies to the basic matter of shelter from the elements. It helps toward an understanding of how awkward, uncomfortable, even unendurable, life in the present state of American civilization would be without forest products, when one learns that wood in its original form or chemically or physically altered enters into 2000 articles of daily use, for the preparation of most of which there is as yet no suitable substitute.

The high standard of comfort, convenience and luxury in American social life is based largely on the sumptuous abundance of wood products. It was not without a reason that in the Teutonic mythology the universe was represented as being upheld and supported by the tree Yggdrasil.

There can be little doubt that the low standard of living in certain countries is in large measure due to the scarcity and high price of forest products. Americans do not like to contemplate either living themselves or the danger of their children or grandchildren having to live under conditions that make such lower standards necessary. If they would not enjoy life in Asia Minor, for instance, where woods are so scarce, they must realize that must be in a masonry house are counted, with jewels and costly fabrics, as the most desirable spoils of war, they have the means of avoiding such conditions in their own hands. They can save their forests.

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association estimates that the production of lumber in the United States in 1924 was 37,000,000,000 feet, or more than 300 feet per capita. There are nations in Europe that get along with

less than that. Would the American people look with equanimity on the likelihood of such curtailment in their supply of wood? If they do not like the prospect, they must bestir themselves. The remedy is in their own hands.

The millions of people who do not go into the woods or become acquainted with them and develop the dangerous "Who cares?" attitude, certainly have to drink and use water. Americans are the freest and most careless users of water in the world and their consumption is increasing by leaps and bounds. If they do not like the thought of going thirsty and of sharply cutting down their present lavish use of water, they must take steps both to save the forests of today and provide for their dependable supply of water for any purpose. The problem of getting water for the rapidly growing cities of the United States is becoming more pressing every year. There is only one way to solve it—preserve and increase the forests.

As the supply of coal is pressed upon with increasing intensity and the price of that fuel steadily goes upward, there is a constantly growing demand for the utilization of "white coal" and the obtaining of more energy for heat, light and power by "harnessing" the rivers of the country. Great strides have been made in hydroelectric development. Plans for the expenditure of enormous amounts of capital in this direction are on foot. This development will mean increased wealth, luxuries, comforts and conveniences of life for unnumbered future millions of the population, if the process of "harnessing" the rivers can go on with all the energy and completeness of an enterprising and inventive people. But it cannot go on, and the dream of harnessing rivers cannot be realized, unless the forests are both saved and increased. Without the forests there will be no rivers to harness.

Enormous amounts of wood products that are lavishly turned out each year in the United States are wasted, literally thrown away, by careless methods of manufacture, handling and distribution. Producers and manufacturers of these products are awaking to the mistakes of the past and are seeing more clearly that they must change their ways for their own monetary benefit. Great good in this direction is bound to come out of "Forest Week." The aid given by enlightened lumber companies and individual producers and manufacturers in pushing the education of the public in regard to the situation is invaluable.

But a greater cause of waste that the people themselves must tackle and eliminate is that of forest fires. E. T. Allen, forester of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, puts the annual merchantable timber loss of the country through forest fires at \$25,000,000, but in addition to that, he estimates that the potential value of unmerchantable young trees destroyed by the fires each year is \$75,000,000. That makes a total of \$100,000,000 lost every twelvemonth. This, however, is only one-fifth of the ultimate loss, as the loss of market for labor and supplies that utterly disappears with the destruction of \$100,000,000 worth of timber is placed at \$400,000,000. Here, then, is a huge total of \$500,000,000 a year that is lost to the Nation.

Enormous as is this sum that is burned up annually, it takes no account of the measureless damage that is done by the fires in such areas as the erosion of soil, the water supply, flood damage, decrease in public revenues, injury to general business and damage to contiguous property.

In very truth, those who do not do their part to stop forest destruction by amending their own careless habits, and those who do not take some part in the efforts on foot to preserve and increase the woods of America, have a heavy load of responsibility to carry.

The Italian Embassy will soon have a new location on Vorovsky Street, where the British, Polish, Lithuanian and Afghan missions are already located. An Italian architect, Mr. Barzini, is expected to arrive in Moscow in the near future for the purpose of drawing up the plans for the new building.

Platon Mikhailovitch Korzhentsev, who has just been appointed Ambassador to Italy, the place of Mr. Jurenev, is very well known in Moscow theatrical circles as an ardent advocate of the new dramatic forms which have found expression in the work of Vasilevich Meierhold. Mr. Korzhentsev has enjoyed a certain amount of diplomatic experience, having represented the Soviet Government in Stockholm in 1919. Before the revolution he was a journalist and writer on theatrical subjects. Lately he has acquired a new interest in the shape of NOT, the Russian abbreviation for Scientific Organization of Labor, and his writings on the modern Russian theater have been interspersed with articles on the Taylor System and other methods of promoting industrial efficiency.

"The American Newspaper: What Is It?—Why Is It?" "I always like to think of The Christian Science Monitor as the ideal American newspaper," wrote Howard Egbert, editor of the Dayton (O.) Daily News and member of the Dayton Exchange Club, in the April number of The Exchange, the official publication of the National Exchange Club. "It represents a standard, which I am sure most honestly conducted papers are moving. Some day, in some way, I hope we shall catch the inspiration of the Monitor and acquire from it those impressive and distinctive qualities which it possesses. The time does not seem ripe for complete acquisition of these characteristics, but I wish it were here now."

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"Homes for Homeless Dogs" To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I wish to thank you for the editorial that you recently published under the caption "Homes for Homeless Dogs." In it you speak of the dividends received from giving a homeless dog a home, and I would like to relate my experience along this line.

About a year ago I was driving near the water front, when I saw quite a number of people evidently quite scared and excited. I stopped and went up to look too, and found a puppy, about eight months old, manifesting every sign of great distress.

The crowd had about decided that the pup was mad (as there was quite a scare here at that time), and no doubt would have had it killed, if I had not come up just then. I went up to it, wiped its eyes and mouth, and told it I would be its friend.

It seemed to understand, as it came with me at once. I took it to the game warden and told of finding it. The warden's reply was, "Will you keep it till someone inquires for it?"

That was over a year ago, and the gratitude shown is an example to every person. The pup has grown into a splendid dog, always seeming to try to please, and can't express too much love under all circumstances. Moreover, at a recent dog show it took a prize. R. T. L. Newport News, Va.

What the Forests Mean to the Whole People

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